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North Korea Rejects Plan For Reactors From Seoul

Surprise Setback to Pact Leads U.S. to Question Pyongyang's Pledge

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has rejected a draft U.S. contract spelling out terms for the construction of two light-water nuclear reactors on its territory because Washington insists that the reactors be supplied by South Korea according to senior U.S. officials.

The rebuff over the weekend was an unexpected setback to U.S. efforts to carry out the central element of the comprehensive nuclear accord that Washington reached with Pyongyang in October. The rejection has also raised new questions in Washington about North Korea's overall commitment to carrying out the accord, the officials said.

It was unclear whether the North's position represented a major stumbling block to carrying out the accord or merely a bargaining tactic. Additional talks are scheduled for next month.

Under the accord, Washington pledged to arrange for financing and construction of the twin reactors to compensate North Korea for dismantling its present nuclear program, which U.S. and allied officials maintained was designed to produce an arsenal of nuclear weapons.

During its long negotiations with Washington, Pyongyang objected for a time to letting Seoul assume a central role in the reactor project, U.S. officials said. But Washington was able to wear down North Korea's resistance by pointing out repeatedly that no other nation was willing to finance the bulk of the project.

By the time the accord was signed, the officials said, North Korean negotiators clearly understood that South Korea's financial contribution was conditioned on being named the principal reactor supplier. But the understanding was not spelled out in the text of the accord, a circumstance that U.S. officials said stemmed mostly from their desire to avoid unduly complicating the negotiations.

The U.S. officials said that, as a result, they were surprised when a senior North Korean Economics Ministry official told his U.S. counterpart during contract talks in Berlin last week that Pyongyang could not agree to language clearly identifying Seoul as the supplier.

"They are still fighting that issue," an official said, speaking on condition that he not be named. Another official said that North Korea evidently objected to the depiction of South Korea out of national pride, noting that the two nations have never formally declared an end to hostilities after the 1950-53 Korean War.

U.S. officials suggested that the accord might not be carried out if North Korea did not eventually relent.

The reactors must be of South Korean

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Women in Kuito, Angola, clearing rubble from the road in front of the colonial-era governor's palace.

After Kazakh Dream, Russians Face Reality of 'Home'

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

AKMOLA, Kazakhstan — Vyacheslav and Tatiana Shapkin, Russians born in Kazakhstan, have had enough. The state collective farm where they live has not paid them in six months. They are selling everything they own.

They are doing what 300,000 other ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan did in 1994: They are moving back to a Russia they barely know.

The Shapkis are part of one of the largest migrations in the world since the end of the Cold War — the quiet, humiliating flight of nearly 3 million Russians in the last

three years from the former Soviet empire to a Russia that does not much want them, except as a focus for nationalist propaganda. Their departure is stripping the struggling and newly independent countries like Kazakhstan of talent and of their multinational character.

"Here we're hanging between earth and sky," said Mr. Shapkin, 33, sitting in the crowded office of Lad, or "Concord," a Slavic association that will bring their internal passports to the Russian Embassy in the capital, Alma-Ata, and register them as Russian citizens.

"It may be more or less O.K. in the cities, but in the countryside we've become the hostages of politicians," he added. "There's new pressure every day from Kazakh nationalists."

But even centrist Russians regard oil- and mineral-

Angola Stammers Toward Peace

A Shattered Nation Bears Scars of Civil War's Fury

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

KUITO, Angola — In the public plaza in the center of town, women methodically dig out the weeds that have grown between the white ceramic bricks. It is a task for the mad, or the aching hopeful.

The grand colonial-era governor's palace that looms just behind them — once pretty in pink pastels and orange tiles — has no roof. Its interior is rubble; its walls a mosaic of bullet holes.

The rest of Kuito — a provincial capital and once the stately jewel of Angola's central highlands — is the same. There are roughly 1,000 masonry structures in this city of 100,000 people. Three or four dozen still have roofs intact. Not one has escaped war damage.

In the street, a girl who appears to be about 7 picks up a dead rat and flings it at a playmate, who seems more amused than perturbed. In the central market, adults wend their way past the war debris as if in a daze, still numb from 16 months of siege, shelling and house-to-house combat that took 20,000 to 30,000 lives. On the wall of one bombed-out building, even the graffiti weep: "Here we all cry. I-14-94."

Kuito 1995 conjures images of Berlin or Hiroshima 1945. The scale is smaller, the locale more remote, but the devastation is no less complete. This is ground zero of Africa's longest-running civil war. The fighting began 20 years ago as a contested square on the Cold War chessboard, took a timeout for peace in 1991 and 1992, then resumed with less international commotion but more internal fury following a disputed election 28 months ago.

Kuito, pristine through early 1993, was laid to ruins in the renewed round of fighting.

Now another fragile peace has been worked out in Angola. It was signed Nov. 19 by representatives, but not the leaders, of the formerly Marxist government of President José Eduardo dos Santos and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the formerly pro-West rebel movement headed by Jonas Savimbi and known as UNITA.

Despite a string of minor infractions on both sides, the cease-fire has held for 2½ months — long enough for the shell-shocked townsfolk here to start tending their public gardens.

On Wednesday in New York, the UN Security Council is expected to approve sending up to 7,100 troops to Angola in the hope of cementing the peace process. The mission would represent a second chance for both the United Nations and the Angolan combatants. The approval is expected even in the face of mounting worldwide skepticism about UN blue helmets and isolation.

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Algeria Jails 2 Islamists in New Blow to Peace Hopes

House Arrest Is Ended, Raising Fears That War Will Become Bloodier

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a major blow to hopes of a negotiated settlement in Algeria, the authorities have returned leaders of the Islamic opposition to a military prison, ending their stay under house arrest in Algiers where they were allowed to use phones and faxes and to meet with other politicians.

The government's decision was not officially announced and has yet to be confirmed, but it follows a steady deterioration in peace prospects over the past few months.

A figure in the Islamic opposition, Rabib Kebir, who is a political refugee in Germany, confirmed that he had lost contact with Abbasi Madani, the president of the Islamic Salvation Front, Algeria's largest political opposition party, and his deputy, Ali Belhadj, at the end of last week.

Other opposition figures said Tuesday that the two men had been taken back to the Blida military jail outside the capital where they had been held since 1991, largely in isolation.

Mr. Madani, 65, and Mr. Belhadj, who is in his mid-30s, command the Islamic Salvation Front, an umbrella organization with great influence over the Islamic political opposition as well as the various armed Islamic factions fighting to overthrow the government.

Algerian senior officials and cabinet ministers have repeatedly accused Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj of refusing to condemn acts of terror by Islamic groups under their command, including a particularly bloody bombing of police headquarters on Jan. 30 that took the lives of 42 people and wounded more than 280.

Mr. Belhadj, who is by far the most militant Islamist figure in the Algerian opposition, has also given instructions in smuggled letters to armed militants to intensify the war against the army, these government officials also assert.

The opposition maintains, however, that the military-dominated government of Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi deliberately aborted chances of a dialogue last month when it rejected proposals from eight Islamist and secularist parties for a cease-fire in return for the release of political prisoners.

Opposition parties meeting in Rome also demanded the resumption of interrupted free elections and the immediate formation of a transitional "national unity" government to succeed military rule.

The Algerian government rejected these demands out of hand, and last week also rebuffed a proposition from President François Mitterrand of France that the European Union be host to a peace conference among Algerians, calling it interference.

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HATS OFF — An Orthodox Jew in Jerusalem running after his hat, carried off by high winds in the city on Tuesday.

AGENDA

Clinton Intervenes in Baseball Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton, said to be "exasperated," summoned major league baseball players and team owners to the White House on Tuesday after a mediator failed to make progress in the player

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strike. Mr. Clinton had met with the mediator, W.J. Usery, who presented his proposal to resolve the dispute. The plans were not made public, and it was not clear what Mr. Clinton could do.

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STOCK MARKET

Dow Jones

Down 0.34

3397.39

Trib Index

Down 0.57%

110.67

The Dollar

New York

Time close

previous close

DM 1.3387 1.3374

Pound 1.5665 1.56

Yen 99.425 99.45

FF 5.3125 5.3005

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In Nod to Peace, Irish Chief Lifts Emergency Act

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Ireland's Parliament on Tuesday lifted a longtime anti-terrorism "state of emergency," another symbolic display of its confidence that an era of peace has come to Northern Ireland.

Prime Minister John Bruton sponsored the move, one of several he has taken in recent weeks to show his new government's commitment to the Northern Ireland peace process. Last week, for the same purpose, Ireland granted early release to six Irish Republican Army prisoners.

Under Ireland's Emergency Powers Act, a state of emergency that gave the police special powers of detention was enacted at the outbreak of World War II to combat subversives and then revived in 1976 after the British ambassador to Ireland was assassinated by the IRA in Dublin.

While the IRA committed most of its violence in Northern Ireland, it used the Republic of Ireland to the south to plan attacks and to store arms and explosives. Mr. Bruton, whose Fine Gael party came into office late last year, said that the more than five months of peace since the IRA and then its Protestant paramilitary counterparts declared a cease-fire had allowed the government to lift the state of emergency.

The IRA and Protestant paramilitaries are in talks with the British government on how to surrender explosives, arms and ammunition. The Irish police announced Tuesday that they had discovered 12,000 rounds of IRA ammunition near Dublin.

Irish authorities still have extraordinary powers to fight terrorism under other laws. The move Tuesday was seen in part as a prod to Britain to begin relaxing some of the unusual judicial and police powers it exercises in Northern Ireland under anti-terrorism laws.

The Hotel Minibar Goes All Out (and the Profits Keep Going Up)

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hotel minibars, long a solace for weary business travelers looking for a quiet drink after a hard day on the road, are now becoming veritable self-service bazaars where almost anything that fits inside is available — for a price.

The usual array of snacks, sodas and spirits is still offered, of course, but nowadays the highly profitable guest-room refreshment centers also dispense vitamins, disposable cameras, condoms and more. No longer the province of luxury hotels and resorts, minibars are showing up in midpriced hotel rooms — and even finding their way into economy lodgings.

Hotels are expanding their minibars,

which owns several companies in the United States and Canada that sell and install minibars and offer consulting services.

David Dressler, room service manager at the Four Seasons Hotel in New York, would not provide specific numbers, but he said minibars were "tremendous profit centers."

Tastes of minibar users once ran heavily to alcoholic beverages, but that is no longer true. Of the top 10 sellers in 1993, colas outsold light beer by a 4-to-1 ratio, and bottled water outsold light beer 3 to 1.

Other items available in minibars include books, T-shirts, golf balls, playing cards, hosiery, greeting cards, sunglasses, lip balm and condoms.

"In-room bars typically account for only 2 percent of the food and beverage turnover, but 20 percent of its profits," said Andreas Jacobs, chairman and chief executive of the privately held Minibar

Group of Switzerland, which owns several companies in the United States and Canada that sell and install minibars and offer consulting services.

These days, many guests are disappointed if their room lacks a minibar. Visitors from Europe and South America, where minibars are widespread, are particularly fond of the amenity.

"Until about six months ago we only had minibars in about 450 of the 2,400 rooms in our two hotels," said Leora S. Halpern, a spokeswoman for the Sheraton New York and the Sheraton Manhattan.

"But so many guests wrote on comment cards that they wanted minibars, now we have them in every room."

As a result of the shift in attitudes, the self-dubbed "refreshment center" industry is euphoric. "We expect to grow 16 to 20 percent a year over the next few years," said Stephen Reid, executive vice president

of Minibar North America in Maryland. No firm numbers exist, but estimated total sales of items from minibars run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Prices of minibar products are also starting to come down. Some hotels have found that they can sell even more and that guests complain less about high markups.

But hotel guests have found plenty of ways to vent their feelings about the high prices at most minibars.

Some guests, for instance, have been known to drain cans of soda and beer by punching a hole in the bottom, or to replace the clear liquor in miniature bottles with tap water.

As a result, more hotels are installing computerized minibars that sense when an item has been removed and record transactions instantly, through a cable television channel or an extra telephone line.

An American in Haiti/Duty or Poor Judgment?

Officer Faces Court-Martial After 'Rights Inspection'

By Anna Husarska
Washington Post Service

WAshington — President Bill Clinton's justification for U.S. military intervention in Haiti in September — to protect the human rights of Haitians — was often pooh-poohed as rhetorical, a dressing-up of the more mundane mission: preventing Haitian refugees from reaching U.S. shores. For many Americans, Mr. Clinton's words were pure wind.

Not for Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood. Captain Rockwood, a counterintelligence officer in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, took his commander in chief at his word, believing he had the duty to protect the human rights of *Haitians come what may*. As a result Captain Rockwood will be court-martialed.

The conflict is simple and timeless. Captain Rockwood's "officer evaluation report," dated Nov. 21, 1994, and signed by his superiors states: "CPT Rockwood demonstrated exceedingly poor professional judgment on 30 SEP 94 by failing to report to duty, leaving the JTF [Joint Task Force] compound without authorization and going to Port-au-Prince National Penitentiary and demanding to conduct human rights inspections without the authority of the Commander of the Joint Task Force."

Captain Rockwood, citing both General George C. Marshall — his military hero — and the Dalai Lama — his spiritual teacher — says that a good soldier cannot be blindly obedient. He likes to quote the judge at the trial of Lieutenant William Calley, accused of ordering the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, who said, "A soldier is a reasoning agent, obliged to respond, not as a machine, but as a person."

Why would an officer in good standing knowingly risk a 15-year career aggressively pursuing human rights violations beyond the wishes of his superiors? Perhaps because when Captain Rockwood was a little boy, his father, also a military intelligence officer, spanked him for accepting the part of "Nazi" in a neighborhood war game.

Or because, as he said in a recent interview, his father took him on a trip to Dachau a few years later and told him about how he had helped liberate another concentration camp in Czechoslovakia during World War II.

"So now I did not want American troops to pull up at the Haitian equivalent of Auschwitz and declare that what was going on inside was none of our business," he said in a matter-of-fact tone.

Flashback to August 1994: Captain Rockwood participates in the planning of future Operation Uphold Democracy at Fort Drum in upstate New York. In gathering material, he asks the intelligence librarian for anything pertaining to possible sources of problems in Haiti. Most of the material he receives is about opponents of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide who were "necklaced" by his supporters. Very little concerns the widespread violence against pro-Aristide people.

One day Captain Rockwood sees a recent issue of Foreign Policy magazine and reads an article about Haiti. The author, Ian Martin, happens to be the director for human rights of the OAS/UN Civilian Mission in Haiti. Captain Rockwood incorporates Mr. Martin's information into his briefings: Now he has specific data on violence against Aristide supporters.

Captain Rockwood requests information from the Pentagon's Intelligence Center on the conditions of all known confinement facilities in Haiti. It is Aug. 10.

On Sept. 15, President Clinton speaks to the nation on Haiti. "I watched our commander in chief from the Oval Office ... define our national interest in Haiti as (1) 'stopping brutal atrocities' in Haiti, (2) securing American borders, (3) stability and restoring democracy and (4) upholding U.S. credibility in the world," Captain Rockwood subsequently writes to Major General David

C. Meade, the commander of the Multinational Forces in Haiti. "I noted at the time that the president's first 'national interest' was directly related to human rights and coincided with your published intent of providing a 'safe and stable environment for the return of democracy.'

In the first week of the U.S. presence in Haiti, U.S. soldiers watch without intervening as violence breaks out in the streets of Port-

teams cannot ride to town without protection. So he asks the military police to escort them. The military police decline, noting that their mission is restricted to patrolling and monitoring police stations.

Sept. 27, it should be recalled, is the day U.S. troops arrive in the southwestern town of Les Cayes and discover a prison where more than 30 men are crammed into a small cell. One invalid in the prison has lain for so long

continued inexcusable loss of human life." He decides to go to the major prison in Port-au-Prince on his own. At 5 P.M., he leaves a note on his cot explaining his action.

Unable to lie to the guards at the gate to the military compound, he jumps the wall, eludes the sentries and finds himself in the slums near the capital's airport. He negotiates a ride with the driver of a pickup truck who takes him to the heart of the city, where he is



A U.S. soldier surveying Haitians in Port-au-Prince in October, shortly after American troops, including Captain Lawrence P. Rockwood, landed. The captain is facing a court-martial for inspecting a prison for human rights violations without permission.

au-Prince. This is, according to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John M. Shalikashvili, because American forces are "not in a business" of "resolving or quelling any demonstrations" unless they threaten "the overall stability and security of our multinational forces."

Indeed, when Captain Rockwood assumes his duties in Haiti on Sept. 23, he is informed that "force protection" is to be the focus of the Multinational Forces' efforts. He is puzzled by the discrepancy between this minimalist goal and the more noble priorities expressed by Mr. Clinton. The explanation, which Captain Rockwood ignores at the time, is that when the president's speech was translated into orders composed by the MNF commander, the mission's priority shifted from human rights protection to "force protection."

Yet, most of the intelligence Captain Rockwood is receiving centers on human rights violations against residents of the slums of Port-au-Prince, not threats directed against the U.S. troops. On the morning of Sept. 25, he meets with the chaplain of his unit to discuss reports on deteriorating human rights conditions, but the chaplain does not want to get involved in a "political" problem.

The next evening Captain Rockwood complains to the staff judge advocate in the army's legal department about the lack of positive action by the U.S. forces in support of human rights. (The log of the staff judge advocate's office will be included as evidence in the court martial. It says "CPT Rockwood seemed very concerned about alleged human rights violations going on in Haiti.")

Captain Rockwood learns that, in the two weeks since the arrival of U.S. forces, no one has accounted for prisoners who had been taken by the ousted government. He tries and fails to get the Civil/Military Operations Center interested in surveying the local penitentiaries.

On the evening of Sept. 27, Captain Rockwood attempts to organize an intelligence team to investigate these prisons, but such

is in the same position that some of his skin has rotted off.

The same evening Captain Rockwood, who is receiving operational reports from Les Cayes, appeals to a UN military observer and is told that the representative of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees will not arrive in Haiti for more than two weeks.

Then suddenly a breakthrough. A colonel overhears Captain Rockwood's unprintable remark about the human rights of Haitians and says "this is your action" to the local contingent of the Green Berets. Captain Rockwood quickly provides a list of prisons in Port-au-Prince, as well as belated confirmation from the Pentagon of human rights abuses in Haitian prisons. But, just as suddenly, his plans are thwarted. The liaison officer for the Green Berets takes the colonel's order to refer not to Port-au-Prince, but only to Les Cayes.

Captain Rockwood reaches his breaking point. He submits a complaint to the Multinational Force's inspector general about the "subversion of the president's primary mission intent concerning human rights by the command." The inspector general suggests that it is anomalous but Captain Rockwood knows that his human rights concern is already notorious. Why try to hide?

As he later explains in his letter to General Meade: "I found it difficult not to conclude that the U.S. government could not to some degree be held ethically, morally or legally responsible for the human rights violations being carried out with the knowledge of the command, in the direct proximity of its forces, and being executed by Haitian military police whose activities under an agreement of 'cooperation' were being supervised by U.S. forces with the flagrant exemption of the known criminal activities in Haitian confinement facilities."

After a few hours sleep, some prayers and meditation, Captain Rockwood resolves to take further action, "in order to avoid the

dropped off at around 6 P.M. It takes him another hour to find the prison.

He bluffs about his "official" mission to the warden, a Haitian military officer named San Justice, who shows Captain Rockwood four cells holding 15 people each. Then there is an infirmary whose two dozen occupants of both sexes are emaciated, unshaven, skeletal and squeezed into a small cell. An entire segment of the prison is closed and cannot be opened before 10 o'clock the next morning, according to Mr. Justice. Captain Rockwood announces that he will stay till then.

Approximately two hours later a major from the U.S. Embassy, contacted by San Justice, arrives and suggests that Captain Rockwood leave with him. Then the major orders the captain to come back with him.

"Although my achievable objective in establishing an accountability would be lost, I followed his order," Captain Rockwood later wrote to General Meade. As he explained, "You understand, after 15 years of military training I simply couldn't bring myself to disobey a direct order."

Captain Rockwood is taken to the military compound where his rights are read to him publicly, then in the hospital he undergoes psychological evaluation. (No indications of mental disorder are found.) The next day he is put on a plane with an escort to go back to Fort Drum.

Captain Rockwood is now free to go about without restrictions and prepare for his court-martial. The official charges against him are: "Failing to be at his appointed place of duty, leaving his appointed place of duty, disrespect to and disobedience of a superior commissioned officer, dereliction of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer."

He was offered the chance to resign but declined. He says that if he is exonerated, he will look for a job in human rights or at a humanitarian organization.

And if he is not exonerated?

"Oh," Captain Rockwood says with a smile, "then I will probably be the first person to go to prison for having gone to prison."

Rebels Prepare to Flee Grozny

Reuters
GROZNY, Russia — The Russian military said Tuesday that it had seized more of the Chechen capital, Grozny, and one rebel said his commanders were considering pulling out of the battered city. "Our headquarters is now deciding whether to give up the

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city," said Sulman, a bearded, 22-year-old fighter in the southern Grozny suburb of Chernoviche.

But he said that resistance would be waged from other parts of Chechnya. "This is just the beginning. We will fight to the end."

In Moscow, Defense Ministry officials told Interfax news agency that the Russian Army, which has borne the brunt of fighting over the last two months, was preparing to withdraw most troops and leave Interior Ministry forces and the police in charge.

Significantly fewer Chechen fighters entered Grozny during the day, and no armored vehicles could be seen, a sign the defenders were scaling down their fight after more than six weeks of battles in the city.

The Russian Defense Ministry said that its troops had taken the square. Shells were falling around the area Tuesday at the rate of two or three a minute, considerably less than on previous days.

Chechen commanders acknowledged they have no chance of holding out forever against the Russians and said they will retreat to the area south of Grozny to fight a guerrilla war.

Correspondents who have visited villages south of Grozny said they were filled with armed fighters.

Russian military officials have said the town of Gudermes, 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Grozny, is likely to become the next focus of the war.

U.S. Orders Testing of MD-11 Jets

Cracks Are Found in Pylons That Hold Engines to Wings

By Ralph Vartabedian
and James F. Peltz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has quietly ordered all McDonnell Douglas MD-11 jetliners for cracks in the pylons that hold the engines to its wings.

The agency described the cracks as an "unsafe condition," though it did not regard the problem as serious enough to ground the MD-11 fleet before inspections of all 130 of the 300-seat wide-body jetliners in service are completed next week.

The aviation agency, McDonnell and its subcontractors are also trying to identify all MD-11 parts that were supplied by the manufacturer of the cracked pylon component to determine whether other flaws exist.

The inspections were ordered in late December after American Airlines, which flies 19 of the MD-11s, reported that it had found a four-inch crack in a pylon part known as a spar.

Since then, an additional two-inch spar crack has been identified.

The disclosure of the cracks came as McDonnell said it was considering whether to halt MD-11 production for up to six months in 1996 because of a dearth of new orders for the plane, which is priced between \$100 million and \$125 million.

The Federal Aviation Agency ordered the pylon inspections in an "airworthiness directive" saying: "Such cracking, if not detected and corrected in a timely manner, could result in reduced structural integrity of the airplane." The order requires that cracks be fixed before a plane flies again.

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Germans Warming To Use of Soldiers On Global Missions

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

FARIS — Germans are shedding their reluctance to see the country's armed forces sent on international missions that could involve combat, according to data released Tuesday from an opinion survey.

The nationwide poll also revealed rising support among Germans for seeing NATO expand eastward and shoulder broader responsibilities against wider potential threats notably nuclear proliferation.

The German public is quite commonsensical on many of these issues and may even be ahead of the political class" on some foreign issues, said Ronald D. Asmus, an analyst at the RAND Corp. who supervised the project. Overall, he said, Germany remains preoccupied with reunification problems.

In the last two years, court decisions authorized foreign missions for Germany's armed forces.

The poll found strong support for using troops for humanitarian missions and peace-keeping or to prevent genocide; for defending threatened allies; and for blocking proliferation of nuclear or chemical weapons. More than 75 percent of the respondents backed these positions.

Support for action slumped, however, when specific scenarios were put to Germans: Barely half supported taking part in a hypothetical NATO strike against Libya to prevent that country from acquiring nuclear weapons.

And only one in four respondents said German troops should help defend Poland if Russia were to attack it. Support fell to 14 percent in the case of Ukraine, another country with grim memories of Nazi activities during World War II.

Nearly 60 percent said they supported bringing Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO independent of any progress in those nations' efforts to join the European Union. This view of NATO expansion, urged by Washington, has encountered skepticism in most other allied countries.

As a whole, the findings provide backing for recent, often-controversial moves by the

Christian Democratic-led government to alter Bonn's foreign policy. This includes Defense Minister Volker Riffe's weekend call for a new trans-Atlantic alliance that would offer a broad foundation for Western cooperation on military and economic security. Nearly 80 percent of those polled approved expanding U.S.-European peacetime.

"Germans see a stronger Europe as a stepping stone toward a strengthened relationship with the United States," said Mr. Asmus, who has handled a series of similar opinion surveys since reunification and the California-based research organization, and the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, a foundation linked to the Free Democratic Party, the junior member in the governing coalition.

The survey, conducted by Infratest Burke Berlin last year after elections narrowly supported the government, shows that dominant concerns are unemployment and crime in the aftermath of reunification.

But they seem to feel that external threats are taking shape again with nuclear proliferation heading the list, followed by extreme nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism.

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The talks will cover proposals to expand the Atlantic alliance eastward to include former members of the Warsaw Pact, and will include discussion of the conflicts in Chechnya and the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Kohl will also meet Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader. Mr. Clinton will host a state banquet in honor of the German leader and the two will hold a joint press conference.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Finnish Ferries See Better Business

HELSINKI — Ferry traffic in the Baltic is recovering from a sharp decline after 912 people died in the sinking of the ferry Estonia in September, ferry line officials said on Tuesday.

"It is natural things should become normal the longer the time since the accident," said Eeva Korhonen, head of information at the passenger shipping company Silja Line. Officials said advertising campaigns and reductions in ticket prices had also improved the ferry business.

A Finnish newspaper survey published late last year said the number of passengers on ships run by eight ferry operators to and from Finland fell to 880,000 in October, down 220,000 from the same month in 1993.

Air France was forced to cancel 30 percent of its medium-haul flights because of a strike by cabin crews on Tuesday, a spokeswoman in Paris said. She said the airline flew all its long-distance routes and covered the remaining medium-haul destinations with chartered aircraft.

Shopkeepers in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, closed on Tuesday to protest the occupation of the port by French seamen's unions. Business owners in the Channel port criticized the unions, which are trying to prevent Britain's Meridian Ferries from docking because of the company's use of crews from outside the European Union.

Water shortages in Sofia are so severe that some residents may have to evacuate to the countryside, a Bulgarian official said Tuesday. Because of drought, water has been rationed since November.

Air travel in Italy was disrupted on Tuesday by a four-hour strike by airport workers over proposals to end government ownership of their employers. The airport workers fear that privatizing the companies that run Italian airports will put jobs at risk. (Reuters)

Hundreds of passengers were stranded when USAirways abruptly suspended all service, placing in question the future of the only U.S. airline flying to South Africa. USAirways, which flies out of Washington, was unable to make its scheduled flights on Friday because it could not pay rent on two leased planes. Officials said.

THE AMERICAS

Long Sought by Presidents, Line-Item Veto Clears House

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing to roll untrammeled through the elements of the "Contract With America," the Republican-dominated House of Representatives has voted to give the Democratic president a line-item veto, the authority to strike specific parts of spending bills and some tax measures passed by Congress without vetoing the entire legislation.

Like the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, which the House approved last month, the line-item veto would fundamentally change the way the government works. The veto would radically shift dominant control of the nation's purse to the president from Congress.

But also like the constitutional amendment, the measure the House passed Monday night could well be stymied in the Senate, which is more jealous than the House of the powers of Congress. The Senate continued to debate the amendment with little prospect for a vote any soon.

The House approved the line-item veto bill by a vote of 294 to 134. Voting for the bill were 223

Republicans and 71 Democrats. Four Republicans, 129 Democrats and an independent voted against it.

The Democratic opponents of the measure maintained that it would give too much power to the president. "The most fundamental threat to the long-term liberty of this country," Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin told the House, "lies in the unchecked use of executive power."

Representative Cardiss Collins of Illinois, who led the Democratic opposition on the floor, called the measure unconstitutional because "the Constitution does not give the Congress power to delegate the legislative function to the president or anyone else."

But the Republicans carried the day. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, called it "an important step for America" when the Republican House voted to give more power to a Democratic president because the Republicans thought it was the right policy.

The line-item veto, Mr. Gingrich asserted, "would allow the president to cut out some of the worst of the spending, to set some fiscal discipline."

President Bill Clinton supports the idea of a line-item veto, as have all other recent presidents. Ronald Reagan was the first to popularize the notion, and the Republican leadership of the House scheduled the vote for Monday as a tribute to him on his 84th birthday.

But, until relatively recently, the prevailing view in Washington has been that the Constitution requires the president to veto legislation in its entirety or sign the whole measure into law.

Under this new legislation, the president could blue-pencil individual items after signing an appropriations bill (or a tax bill, so long as the item did not affect more than 100 taxpayers), and the money could not be spent without further congressional action.

The theory is that the president would go through spending bills with a fine-toothed comb and excise pork-barrel projects that lawmakers had quietly inserted. Of course, the president could also veto the money for entire agencies or cities.

To reinstate the provisions the president had deleted, the House and Senate would have to pass a new bill specifically doing so. The president could then veto that bill, and the deleted

items would be reinstated only if Congress voted to override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Opponents of the measure argued that a line-item veto would not by itself lead to a balanced budget. After all, they observed, half of federal spending involves what are called entitlements — programs like Social Security retirement and disability benefits and Medicare health insurance provide payments to everyone who is eligible and do not require annual appropriations.

Supporters of the line-item veto bill did not take issue with that argument, but they said the measure was a symbol and would enforce more discipline over spending.

The necessity for presidents to approve or disapprove bills in their entirety considerably strengthens the hand of Congress. It means, for example, that if Mr. Clinton had wanted to delete money last year for the Beaufort Whale Committee, a favorite of Republican lawmakers in Alaska, he would have had to veto a bill that also contained essential money designated for border patrols and for the FBI.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Seek to Revive SDI

WASHINGTON — Twelve years after President Ronald Reagan first proposed his space-based anti-missile system that ultimately cost \$36 billion, provoked much debate and built nothing, Republicans are pressing to revive it, although in a vastly different form.

Mr. Reagan's dream of erecting an impregnable astrodome to shield the United States from an onslaught of Soviet nuclear-tipped missiles dissolved with the end of the Cold War. In its place has risen a smaller, but still costly, plan to defend the continental United States against a nuclear, chemical or biological attack from more than a dozen rogue nations like Iraq or from an accidental strike from Russia.

"One day, mathematically, something bad can happen and you ought to have a minimum screen on a continent-wide basis, and that's doable," Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said last month. "And I think compared to the loss of one city, it is clearly a very small investment, although it's a lot of money over time."

Republicans want to more than double what the Clinton administration is spending to develop a national missile defense, to at least \$1 billion a year from the current \$400 million a year. Experts say such a network would cost \$5 billion to \$30 billion, depending on its coverage and complexity, and could never guarantee complete protection.

The new debate puts Republicans on a collision course with the administration over how quickly and at what cost the United States should deploy a system. The Pentagon is developing national defenses, but at a slower pace than Congress wants.

(NYT)

While Some People Seek 'O.J.-Free Zones,' Millions Tune In

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — "I'm sick of it," Barbara Thornton said, referring to the O.J. Simpson trial.

Mrs. Thornton, 45, a child-care worker, then talked knowledgeably about the case for 10 minutes, hardly pausing for breath as she moved from a discussion of Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.'s legal skills to Marcia Clark's hair to Nicole Brown Simpson's merits as a mother to "that old greasy-haired guy — what's his name — Kato Kaelin," a sometime actor with longish blond hair who was staying at Mr. Simpson's house in Los Angeles on the night of the killings.

Mrs. Thornton, as it turns out, has not missed a single installment. She watches every day that court is in session, until 3 P.M., when she leaves for work to look after the two small children of a Richmond doctor.

She does not tune in on the job — it would not be appropriate viewing for the children, she said — but still, she does not miss much. "My daughter calls and tells me what's going on," she said.

Two weeks after opening arguments began, and after seven months of exhaustive advance publicity, the O.J. Simpson trial has become the O.J. Simpson Show, an American cultural event, a soap opera that opened with the Ford Bronco freeway chase in June and is now unfolding in Judge Lance A. Ito's courtroom.



Mr. Simpson and his attorneys watching a videotape of Mr. Simpson embracing his son on the day of the murders.

On cable, Court TV is providing gavel-to-gavel coverage and CNN extensive coverage.

After showing all of the opening statements, CBS, NBC and ABC are giving updates throughout the day. Innumerable talk shows and news magazine programs have focused on the case.

Mitch Riley, a New York City film director, works at home, and these days home is where the television is tuned to O.J. "It's the theater of the bizarre," Mr. Riley said. "It keeps pulling me in. What am I doing watching the O.J. Simpson trial

instead of my work? I wish it would go off the air."

The story is similar in homes and offices from Portland, Oregon, to Atlanta to Boston, people who were interviewed about their interest in the case complained about the media load. Some said they had found it necessary to maintain O.J. free zones.

In New Orleans, Anne Bradburn, a botanist, said she and her botanist friends had banned any mention of O.J. Simpson from their lunch meetings. "It's like a disease," Ms. Bradburn said.

Even after the drama of the opening, CNN reported a 700 percent increase in viewers during its Simpson coverage last

week, for an average of 3.3 million households. Court TV said 729,000 households watched Thursday evening.

Whatever the measure, millions are watching the trial on television, listening to it on the radio, analyzing it on computer bulletin boards, talking about it and reading about it. Mr. Simpson's book, "I Want to Tell You," is one of three O.J. You Books on the best-seller list.

Hollywood is what it has become. The case and the way people talk about it seem to reflect the country's cynical mood. There is suspense, but it

is not about whether Mr. Simpson is guilty. It is about whether he will go free.

Juror Is Dismissed

A juror in the trial who has the same doctor as Mr. Simpson was dismissed by Judge Ito on Tuesday and replaced by an alternative, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.

A court spokeswoman said the juror, a white 63-year-old legal secretary, was excused because she has the same personal physician as Mr. Simpson. The doctor is likely to be called as a witness for the defense.

Her replacement is a 54-year-old black man, a postal service operations manager.

After a delay of more than two hours in starting the morning's proceedings, Judge Ito apologized to the jury and the alternatives, saying, "There were some very delicate matters that I had to inquire into this morning. It became necessary for me to excuse one of the jurors in this case."

Court sources said an investigation was still continuing into possible misconduct by another juror over possession of maps of Los Angeles and Chicago.

Media sources reported last week that the maps were found in one of the juror's rooms. Mr. Simpson flew to Chicago the night his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman, 25 were murdered.

Members of the jury are no longer gathered together independently and must rely only on the evidence presented to them in court.



Mike Thompson, Reuters

Mr. Perry explaining his reduced budget.

(AP)

Perry Defends '96 Military Budget

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's military budget for next year will allow the U.S. military to fight two regional conflicts and the emergence of a nuclear threat, according to Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Although the budget for the 1996 fiscal year has been cut by 6.6 percent, the \$26.4 billion remaining "sustains force structure to support two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts," Mr. Perry said Monday.

He said the budget would allow the military to mount unexpected missions, such as the operation in Haiti last year. Despite the budget cuts, Mr. Perry said, the United States "maintains a robust overseas presence" with 300,000 U.S. troops currently deployed abroad.

The United States is to spend \$7 billion in 1996 for anti-nuclear programs, with \$2.9 billion for anti-ballistic missiles, which Mr. Perry called "our highest priority."

Clinton Backs Nominee, for Now

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton stood by Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. on Thursday as his choice to be the top U.S. medical officer despite claims that the doctor conducted hundreds of abortions. But the White House ordered a broad background check on the nominee.

Dr. Foster last week said he performed "fewer than a dozen" abortions during 30 years as a gynecologist. Right-to-life activists opposing his selection claimed that Dr. Foster was involved in hundreds of the procedures.

Mr. Clinton, asked about the conflicting claims, said: "I believe they have been cleared up, and I certainly support him." He did not elaborate.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, attempting to fend off questions about Dr. Foster, stressed that "the president is steadfastly supportive of the nominee" despite the uproar.

"It's clear that there are questions arising on Capitol Hill about his medical practice," Mr. McCurry said, "and for that reason the administration is now compiling an exhaustive and complete analysis of that practice which we will be able to share with members of the Senate."

Quote/Unquote

Lady Margaret Thatcher, at a gathering Monday night in Washington to celebrate former President Ronald Reagan's 84th birthday, listing three of Mr. Reagan's greatest acts as president as building up U.S. defenses, calling the Soviet Union the "evil empire" and establishing the Strategic Defense Initiative: "He was mocked at the time, and he didn't give a damn because he knew he was right. Ron's name will join the roll, eventually, of the giants of our time."

**Invitation for Expressions of Interest to Develop a Freight Forwarding Centre at Hong Kong's New Airport**

The Provisional Airport Authority's (PAA) comprehensive development plan for Hong Kong's new airport includes a Freight Forwarding Centre to accommodate the needs of the territory's air freight forwarding companies. The first phase 6 hectare site offers unique opportunities to design, develop and manage one of the world's largest freight forwarding facilities at the heart of Asia's booming economies.

The air freight forwarding centre is to be located adjacent to the two air cargo terminals. When the new airport opens, on-airport accommodation for the freight forwarding industry will be essential for efficient consolidated air freight services.

The PAA is looking for an experienced developer to design, construct and manage the Freight Forwarding Centre. Parties interested in this opportunity can contact the PAA, in writing, for an Expressions of Interest document. Responses to this document must be received by 12:00 noon on Friday 10 March 1995 (Hong Kong time). To receive a copy of the Expressions of Interest document, please contact:

Mr. Paul Hart
Commercial Manager - Real Estate
Provisional Airport Authority
25th Floor Central Plaza
18 Harbour Road, Wan Chai
HONG KONG
Telephone (852) 2824 7959
Fax (852) 2824 2786

**IRS May End Loophole For Passport Switchers****Immediate Taxation Is Proposed**

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by a small but growing exodus of super-rich Americans, the Clinton administration has proposed the elimination of a loophole that allows wealthy individuals to avoid millions — and sometimes billions — of dollars in taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

Administration officials said about two dozen millionaires and billionaires each year renounced their citizenship to avoid taxes on the sale of major assets, such as corporations they founded or stocks that have appreciated in value sharply and would be subject to heavy capital-gains levies.

Closing the loophole, officials said, would raise about \$2.4 billion in new tax revenue over five years.

Under the new law, Americans who renounce their citizenship would have to pay taxes on long-held assets immediately, to eliminate any tax advantages of the move.

The administration also is proposing a separate provision to close a loophole that could allow wealthy Americans who renounce their citizenship to transfer assets, through special trust funds, to children who live in the United States and are in low tax brackets.

The White House did not disclose the proposed change, retroactive to Feb. 6 if passed by Congress, until Monday to prevent an exodus in the days before the announcement.

Officials said the plan targeted the jet-setting rich who try to have it both ways — they renounce their citizenship yet keep their homes and families in the United States.

As long as they do not physically stay in the country more than 183 days a year, these individuals can keep their families in the United States yet claim to be foreign visitors. Treasury officials said that in some cases individuals could avoid hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes on massive fortunes by using the loophole.

The Treasury said 858 Americans renounced their citizenship in 1994, up from 571 in 1990.

But only a few of the richest would be subject to the new law, since an individual's first \$600,000 in unrealized gains will be exempt from the tax change. At that exemption level, the new law is unlikely to affect anyone who has a net worth of less than \$3 million, officials said.

Away From Politics

• The crew of the space shuttle Discovery completed the second major task of an eight-day mission, with a Russian crew member, Vladimir Titov, setting a small scientific satellite adrift in Earth orbit.

• Navy Secretary John Dalton has ordered more "family planning information" for sailors and Marines in hopes they can be gently persuaded to start families later in their careers, while on shore duty, and not earlier, while at sea. The move follows the navy's announce-

ment that five pregnant sailors had been removed from the aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, the first U.S. warship to set to sea with women as part of the 5,000-member crew. (WP)

• New York's Fulton Fish Market, for six decades the turf of Mafia families, is headed for new management under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's plan to clean up the sprawling mart. Mr. Giuliani has decided to bring the market under city control and enact new laws to license

fish vendors, loaders and unloaders. Mafia control over the fish market has prompted wholesalers to take their business elsewhere, to Boston and Philadelphia, Mr. Giuliani said. (AFP)

• Scientists have recommended that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approve Depakote, an epilepsy drug made by Abbott Laboratories, to treat manic-depression. (AP)

• A convicted murderer, Jeffrey Dean Motley, 29, was executed by lethal injection in Huntsville, Texas, in the state's fifth execution this year and 90th since the Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976. (AFP)

• Defense lawyers for the Muslim cleric Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali and his followers, who are accused of planning to bomb U.S. landmarks, asked for a mistrial Tuesday, alleging that the judge covered up plea negotiations with an important defendant. (Reuters)

Government Errors Put Kobe Victims in Bind

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Already widely criticized for their slow response to the earthquake in Kobe last month, Japanese authorities have now failed to distribute damage certificates to quake victims.

Thousands of Kobe residents lined up Monday in the cold predawn hours at city offices to get their certificates; people whose homes suffered severe damage need the certificate to be entitled to charitable donations and tax breaks. But many people whose homes had evidently collapsed were outraged to find that civil servants had designated their homes as only partly damaged.

At some city offices, moreover, many could not get certificates at all, because the offices ran out of the forms shortly after opening.

The mix-up took place in front of the news media and got top billing in evening papers and on television broadcasts, adding fresh fuel to the firestorm of criticism that has erupted against governmental institutions in the aftermath of the Jan. 17 quake, which killed more than 5,200 people.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's government has been criticized for failing to rush rescue and relief services to Kobe immediately after the

quake and for hesitating over offers of aid from foreign countries.

Although the latest foul-up was the fault of local officials rather than the national government in Tokyo, it underscored the rigid character of the Japanese civil service, which has been accused of reacting inefficiently and insensitively to a major humanitarian crisis.

News reports cited numerous cases in which government inspectors apparently used extremely strict standards in judging whether a home should be deemed severely damaged.

The Asahi Shimbun quoted Harumi Uehara, 66, who said authorities had previously put a red label on her house, meaning that it was destroyed to the point that it was unsafe to enter. "So what is this?" she demanded, referring to the description of her home as "partly damaged" on the certificate she got from the city.

The NTV network showed a man in front of his three-story house, which was so wrecked that the top floor never touched the ground. "Look at this!" he fumed. "Do you think this is 'partly damaged'?"

Behind such ire lay major financial considerations. Kobe officials had decided that each resident whose home was deemed "totally damaged" or "half damaged" was entitled to about \$1,000 from a \$450 million fund made up of donations from across Japan. But a resident whose home is designated

"partly damaged" is not entitled to any of the charity money.

Moreover, people whose homes are "totally damaged" get a full exemption from paying their land taxes, while people whose homes are "half damaged" are exempted from half their tax liability. People whose homes are "partly damaged" get no land tax break.

Kobe officials said they had sent several hundred inspectors throughout the city to make the assessments. Yoshikazu Furukawa, a tax department official, acknowledged on state-sponsored NHK television that the city had received a number of complaints.

But he said it was impossible to carry out thorough inspections of building interiors because many owners had left Kobe and could not be contacted for permission to enter. Accordingly, he said, the city based its designations on what assessments inspectors could make from the outside.

The city said it was willing to review the assessments, and officials urged citizens not to worry about city offices having run out of forms Monday because they could return any weekend this month to get one.

One group of quake victims had some luck, however. They were allowed to move into the first 151 temporary houses set up near Kobe. Several thousand more units are being built.

A Rao Rival Expelled by India Party Before Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India's governing Congress (I) Party expelled a leading rival of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's on Tuesday in an effort to close ranks before six state elections that begin Thursday.

The expulsion of Arjun Singh, who had been considered the party's No. 2, heightened the risks of a split, especially if the party fares badly in the state elections. Mr. Singh may then be in a position to unseat Mr. Rao.

Mr. Singh has been "expelled from the Congress Party for six years for anti-party activities," said K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, the chairman of the party's disciplinary committee.

Mr. Reddy said that one of the six disciplinary committee members had wanted a decision on Mr. Singh's expulsion to be postponed for a few weeks.

"But we felt, in view of the elections that are going on, we should maintain discipline in the party," Mr. Reddy said.

Before the committee met in New Delhi, Mr. Singh said in Bombay, "No one has the right to take action against me."

His party membership was suspended last month, and he lost his seats on the party's highest policy-making bodies. Expulsion is the most serious punishment the party can impose.

Mr. Singh resigned Dec. 24 as the human resources development minister, accusing the prime minister of inefficiency, indecisiveness and mishandling corruption cases.

His revolt followed an election debacle for Congress in three of four states where legislative elections were held in November and December. Mr. Singh blamed the rout on Mr. Rao's lack of charisma and said his economic reforms were hurting the poor.

Six states will elect legislatures in voting staggered over five weeks. Congress, which governs four of the states, is expected to fare poorly.

Although the elections will have no direct influence on the central government, they could have an impact on the Congress (I) Party. (AP, Reuters)

Ship Fire Kills 18 at Korean Dock

SEOUL — Eighteen people were killed and seven seriously injured after fire broke out in the engine room of a container vessel being repaired in a South Korean shipyard, the police and the ship's owners said.

The 17,682-ton Hanjin Busan caught fire late Tuesday morning and burned for several hours in drydock in the southern port of Pusan, said a spokesman for Hanjin Shipping, its South Korean owners. (Reuters)

Ex-General at Helm of Seoul Party

SEOUL — Lee Choon Goo, a general-turned-politician involved in the 1979 military coup, was named Tuesday to head the troubled governing Democratic Liberal Party.

The former army division commander was named executive chairman at a national convention aimed at reinvigorating the party before local elections in June.

The appointment appears designed to placate conservatives following the sudden departure of the party chairman, Kim Jong Pil, a month ago under pressure from President Kim Young Sam. (AP)



Diana in Tokyo after receiving flowers from Japanese.

Princess Diana Charms Japanese

YOKOHAMA, Japan — The Princess of Wales held hands in a war cemetery with an old British soldier Tuesday and won the hearts of many Japanese on the second day of what has become a triumphant royal comeback.

Crowds of housewives turned out in bitter cold for the British princess's visit to Hodogaya War Cemetery in Yokohama, a port city near Tokyo, where she laid a wreath of red carnations for 1,738 Commonwealth war dead.

"Despite scandals and a wrecked marriage," the Kyodo news agency said, "Britain's Princess Diana seems to enjoy unbroken popularity in Japan." (Reuters)

Aquino's Daughter Pleads in Tears

MANILA — The daughter of former President Corazon C. Aquino left her television talk show with a tearful plea to "spare our baby" — the one from a relationship her mother has is settled on the basis of the Tokyo declaration." (AP)

Kris Aquino, 23, left the family home four months ago to live with her married lover, the actor Philip Salvador. Their baby is due in June.

"If you think we have committed a sin, we are prepared to accept any punishment," she said Monday. "I can take it, but our baby is innocent."

Her appearance Monday marked the end of her 13-week contract with the state-run television network RPN-9. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Tomiichi Murayama prime minister of Japan, renewing Tokyo's demands for the early return of four northern islands held by Moscow since the closing stages of World War II as reports said the Russian foreign minister might visit next month: "It is very desirable not only for the two countries, but also for the whole international community that the territorial issue is settled on the basis of the Tokyo declaration." (AP)

Kingsley Swamplai, the bishop of Batticaloa, on the truce between the Sri Lankan military and Tamil rebels: "I am cautiously optimistic about the peace talks, and I welcome the government's breakthrough. It is the only way to find a solution to this problem." (Reuters)

See Miller of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, which has designated 1995 as the Year of the Sea Turtle, on Fiji's decision Tuesday to ban commercial sales of turtle meat in 1995: "It's a really good move by Fiji. Getting moratoriums on the commercial sale of turtles is one of the key objectives of the Year of the Turtle campaign." (Reuters)

Peter Wolff, senior Asian technology analyst for CS First Boston (Japan), on a price war in personal computers: "The computer as a commodity, it's happening." (Bloomberg)



Kim Jong Il in a rare public appearance last February.

New Sign of Power for Kim North Korean Leader's Birthday Is Promoted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — In the clearest sign yet that Kim Jong Il has become the country's new leader, North Korea on Tuesday officially designated his birthday as the nation's "greatest holiday."

North Korea's previous "greatest holiday" was the birthday of his father, the late Kim Il Sung, on April 15. The North says that will now be replaced by his son's birthday on Feb. 16.

But North Korea did not say if Mr. Kim would make one of his rare public appearances on his birthday. He has been seen in public only three times since his father's death last summer.

In the birthday decree, North Korea gave its 22 million people two days off starting on Feb. 16 and ordered them to hoist national flags.

"It is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people to significantly celebrate the birthday of comrade Kim Jong Il, the great leader of our party and our people, as the greatest holiday of the nation," the decree said.

Mr. Kim, who will turn 53, is believed in firm control of the

hard-line Communist country, but he has not formally taken over since his father died of heart failure on July 8 at age 82.

The younger Kim became the North's supreme military commander three years ago, although he has yet to assume two other important posts that his father held, the presidency and the leadership of the ruling Worker's Party of Korea.

But the decree is another sign that North Korea is trying to

build up an intense personality cult around him, indicating that a transfer of power may be proceeding.

Nonetheless, the succession delay and Mr. Kim's absence from public view have prompted speculation that he is either too ill to handle the two additional posts or that a political struggle, perhaps within the ranks of North Korea's powerful military, has blocked a smooth transition. (AP, Reuters)

The process involves extracting lymphocytes from the boy and mixing them with normal adenosine deaminase genes, before reinjecting them in the hope that a normal immune system will develop. Because the boy lacks adenosine deaminase genes, even a common cold could kill him. Hokkaido University hospital is to begin the therapy next month.

Japan Approves Gene Therapy

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Japanese government has approved gene therapy for the first time, and it will be used to treat a 4-year-old boy suffering from immune deficiency.

But Health Minister Shoichi Ide urged doctors Tuesday to adopt a cautious approach and take ethical considerations into account. He said it was hoped the treatment would lead to "a major breakthrough." His ministry approved the gene therapy Monday.

The process involves extracting lymphocytes from the boy and mixing them with normal adenosine deaminase genes, before reinjecting them in the hope that a normal immune system will develop. Because the boy lacks adenosine deaminase genes, even a common cold could kill him. Hokkaido University hospital is to begin the therapy next month.

Emerging Asian Nations Want a Security Shield of Their Own

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asian and Pacific countries, concerned about the impact on regional stability of America's assertive trade policy and deep cuts in defense spending, are shaping a new security order that reflects the growing economic and military power of nations in the region.

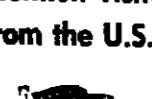
While the United States will continue to play an important security role—especially in Northeast Asia, where the bulk of America's frontline forces in the Pacific are stationed, in South Korea and Japan—recent developments in Southeast Asia show a clear trend toward greater self-reliance in defense.

"It is too early to talk of a Pax Asiatica replacing the Pax Americana that has been a dominant feature of East Asian security since the end of World War II," an Asian official said Tuesday. "But the winds of change are starting to blow strongly in that direction."

The United States "will remain strategically engaged in Asia for as far ahead as we can see, but the nature of its engagement will change," said Robert Ray, Australia's defense minister.

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EUROPE

Labor Unrest Threatens Balladur's 'Tranquil' CampaignBy Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's hopes of a "tranquil" campaign for the French presidency were threatened Tuesday by labor unrest, as teachers and students went on strike. Air France cabin crew walked off their jobs and railroad workers planned a stoppage later this week.

Political observers said Mr. Balladur's record as a compromiser in past labor disputes made it likely that unions would step up pressure on his government before the spring presidential elections. Polling will take place April 23, with a second round on May 7 if no candidate receives an outright majority in the first round.

A senior cabinet member said last week that Mr. Balladur was counting on his record as an efficient manager to persuade the French that he is the best man to govern the country after President François Mitterrand's 14-year presidency ends.

Mr. Balladur, the front-runner in opinion polls, has projected an aura of tranquillity aloofness to convey the impression that he can steer France through a period of mounting social pressure caused by unemployment and economic crisis.

His carefully constructed image could succumb to the same kind of social unrest — exemplified by violent protests by farmers and truckers — that tarnished the record of the previous Socialist government and contributed to its overwhelming rejection by voters in 1993.

Unions and other pressure groups already have learned that "conflicts pay," the newspaper InfoMatin said, after sev-

eral times forcing Mr. Balladur to back away from unpopular measures in the interests of social peace.

In 1993, Mr. Balladur canceled a plan for job cuts and salary reductions at the state-owned airline Air France in the face of labor conflict, in which strikers blocked Paris airports.

Last year, he bowed to the demands of striking fishermen after battles between rioters and the police.

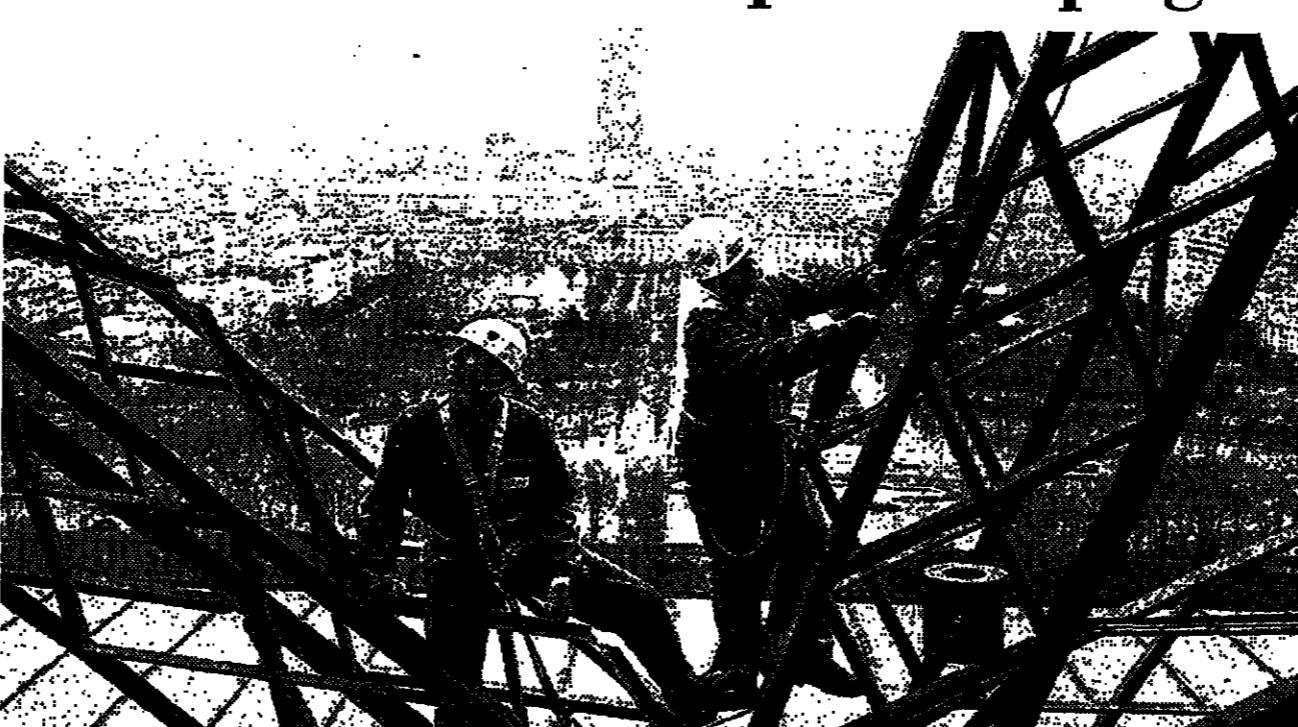
His most consistent opposition has come from students and young people, 63 percent of whom are unhappy with his record, according to a recent poll.

Student protesters forced him to abandon a plan to fund private, mostly Roman Catholic schools in 1993 and again last year to revoke a proposal that young people could be paid less than the legal minimum wage.

On Tuesday, students declared a one-day strike along with teachers from kindergarten to university level. They are concerned about funding levels, hiring of new teachers and the implications of a government report that questions the principle of free, guaranteed higher education for every high school graduate.

Unions said more than half of the country's 1 million state school teachers stopped work and that the percentage rose to 70 percent in Paris, where many took their protest to the streets.

Air France cabin crew were striking to protest "chronic understaffing," but the airline said it was able to provide service on all but about 30 percent of its medium-haul routes. Train drivers planned to walk out on Thursday, followed by a major strike in the industry next month.



A TOWERING TASK — Mountain climbers cleaning the Eiffel Tower on Tuesday as a 14-month face-lift began on the Paris monument. The cleanup of the 106-year-old tower is to involve 25 climbers and cost 20 million francs.

Eric Fefferberg/Agence France Presse

French Communist Leader Drops Party's Hard Line

Reuters

PARIS — In a landmark policy shift, Robert Hue, leader of the French Communist Party, announced his party's renunciation of its support for Communist rule in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hue, 48, who took over as party leader last year and is its candidate for president in elections this spring, dismissed the line imposed since 1979 by his hard-line predecessor, Georges Mar-

chais, in a television interview Monday. "I say tonight very solemnly that the record was not globally positive," Mr. Hue said. "I think it had very strong, dominant dark sides. There were some positive elements, but they were minor compared with the whole."

"The regimes of the Eastern countries were the perversion of communism. We were wrong not to break sooner with that model, that absence of liberty," Mr. Hue said.

Mr. Marchais, 74, who is still a member of the party's National Bureau, continued to defend the record of the party in the Soviet bloc as "globally positive," even after the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Public support for the French Communist Party stands at about 7 percent, according to opinion polls, compared with around 25 percent when Mr. Marchais took office in 1972.

Police Link 2 Bombings In Austria

Reuters

VIENNA — Austrian police on Tuesday linked two racially motivated bombings that killed four Gypsies and seriously injured another man in the last three days.

Cornelia Zoppoth, spokeswoman for the Interior Ministry, said the bombs, which exploded in the border region of Burgenland, were similar in construction.

Investigators are assuming that the same persons were responsible for both attacks, she said.

The authorities, warning the public to use care in handling any suspicious aerosol cans, said they were increasing police patrols in areas that are populated mostly by minority groups.

The attack attack in Stinatz, near the Hungarian border, seriously injured a municipal trash collector.

It followed a weekend blast that killed four Gypsies in Oberwart, 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north. If linked to neo-Nazis, it would be the most serious extremist attack on ethnic minorities in Austria for at least 20 years.

The four men, two of them brothers aged 18 and 22, died while apparently trying to remove a booby-trapped racist slogan saying "Romanies back to India."

A 40-year-old victim was the father of five children.

BRIEFLY EUROPE**Major to Set New Currency Criteria**

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major insisted Tuesday that Britain would set additional conditions beyond those in the Maastricht treaty before agreeing to join in a single European currency. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, will set out the new conditions this week, he said.

"I made it clear last Friday that not only must the specific Maastricht criteria be met, but that in addition we would ourselves require other criteria to be met before we thought it would be appropriate to consider a single currency," he told the House of Commons. Mr. Major declined to say when Britain would join in a single currency. (AFP)

Polish Prime Minister Will Resign

WARSAW — Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak of Poland will step down and be replaced by Józef Oleksy, the speaker of the lower house and a member of the Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communists and coalition partners of Mr. Pawlak's Polish Peasant Party. The move was planned to avoid the dissolution of Parliament threatened by President Lech Wałęsa. (AFP)

Britain Backs Close Oslo-EU Ties

OSLO — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain on Tuesday backed Oslo's effort to maintain close relations with the European Union despite the fact that Norway's voters rejected membership in the community. Mr. Hurd, in Oslo for one day of talks with Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Foreign Minister Bjørn Tore Godal, said Norway should be kept fully in the picture when the 15 EU member states discussed mutual matters.

Oslo hopes to deepen relations with the Union despite the "no" vote in the Nov. 28 referendum. (Reuters)

Objection to Cost of Space Station

BONN — France and Germany want the European Space Agency to almost halve its contribution to the costs of developing an international space station, according to a document obtained by Reuters on Tuesday.

The two countries proposed a ceiling of 2 billion European currency units on the agency's contributions to the space station from 1996 to 2000. German officials said the space agency had proposed a contribution of 3.8 billion Ecu (\$4.68 billion) last year. (Reuters)

U.S. Sees Demand for Farm Goods

WASHINGTON — With Austria, Sweden and Finland now members of the European Union, total U.S. exports to EU buyers of agricultural goods such as red meat, rice and nuts should rise, the Agriculture Department said Monday. U.S. farm exports to the three new EU members totaled \$229 million in 1993. Sweden was the top customer with \$151.5 million in imports, followed by Finland with \$45.4 million and Austria with \$32.2 million. (AFP)

Some Germans to Shun U.K. Beef

BONN — Meat processors and distributors in three Western German states have decided to boycott British beef because they fear it could be contaminated with "mad cow disease," the state governments said Tuesday.

Officials in Schleswig-Holstein, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate said farmers, restaurant owners and major retail chains also backed the boycott.

The government decided Monday to allow imports of British beef to resume. The ban was imposed after outbreaks of bovine spongiform encephalopathy last summer. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Press conference with Anita Gradić, European commissioner of the program to fight fraud.

TOKYO: Official visit to Japan by Martin Bangemann, European commissioner for industry and telecommunications, who will meet the Japanese minister of trade and the telecommunications minister.

BRUSSELS: Technical consultations between the EU and Tunisia in the hope of finalizing a Euro-Mediterranean accord before the end of March.

DAMASCUS: Visit to Syria by an EU delegation led by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France to try to advance the Middle East peace process.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Outcry Cancels Fashion Line

The Associated Press

PARIS — Striped pajamas that resembled uniforms worn by Holocaust victims were withdrawn by the Comme des Garçons fashion house Tuesday after an outcry by Jewish organizations.

A statement by the European Jewish Congress said the house's entire fall-winter 1995 collection, called "Sleep," summoned up "pictures of nightmare: the striped pajamas shown by an emaciated model are particularly shocking."

A spokeswoman for the Jewish group indicated the pajamas would be pulled from the designer's collection, and Comme des Garçons confirmed its decision.

Filmmaker Tax Breaks Are a Hit in LuxembourgBy Tom Buerk
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Jacques Santer, the European Union executive who is seeking a way out of Europe's divisive battle over television programming quotas, there is no place like home.

When he was prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Santer initiated a tax-incentive program that enabled his country to develop a modest film and television production industry from scratch over the last six years.

The Grand Duchy is far from becoming a new Hollywood, but aides to Mr. Santer, now head of the European Commission, say extending similar incentives elsewhere could help the European Union compete with American imports rather than just erecting barriers against them.

"There's logic in being in Luxembourg," said Jeff Jackson, who left Washington in late 1993 to set up

Chroma Image Engineering, which edits music videos and plans to expand into animation and special effects.

Because of its standing as a banking center, Mr. Jackson said, Luxembourg combines "capital and government savvy of how to partner with industry."

Mr. Jackson's move was just what Mr. Santer hoped to encourage when his government adopted a system of investment certificates in 1988. The certificates, which are available to individuals as well as corporations, grant a full tax write-off for investments in productions done in Luxembourg.

Since 1990, the system has encouraged 3 billion Luxembourg francs (\$92.6 million) worth of productions mainly TV miniseries, documentaries and animations, but also some feature films and, more recently, works on CD-ROM. Although some EU countries have incentives of their own, few

have had such a dramatic impact. CLT, owner of the Luxembourg-based TV network RTL, took advantage of the system to create the country's first studio under the banner of Delux Productions, which has turned out 17 productions since 1991.

Delux just finished shooting a four-hour miniseries of the Alistair MacLean novel "The Way to Dusty Death," an \$8.5 million production it aims to sell in the United States and across Europe. And it has just begun shooting a film by Peter Greenaway called "Pillow Book."

Roman Schroeder, the managing director, said Delux had already met two of the biggest challenges facing the European industry. Lacking a big home market, it concentrates on series that can sell in several European countries as well as in America. Delux's output also has curbed CLT's need to go shopping in Hollywood, limiting imports.

Aides to Mr. Santer say they would

like to duplicate that success at the European level rather than continuing to baffle over quotas, which France wants beefed up but Britain and Germany oppose. Such incentives are likely to be discussed when the commission holds its first debate on the film and television industry on Wednesday.

Adopting the Luxembourg model EU-wide will not be easy. Despite the single market, tax remains a national matter, so any incentives will have to be enacted nation by nation, rather than imposed by Brussels.

Even then, some have their doubts that such incentives will work widely.

"Luxembourg works because there are only 400,000 people here," Mr. Jackson said.

Investors rub shoulders daily with producers, he noted. "I can pick up the phone and get the prime minister if there's a problem," he said. "You can't do that in Paris."

On Wednesday, the deeply divided commission is expected to offer general options rather than a specific plan. But it must first weigh a stark choice: annoy one of the European Union's major powerhouses, France, or risk a trade war with the United States.

France, eager to protect its own film industry, is determined to secure a commitment to limits on foreign films during its six-month presidency of the Union, which ends in June.

Paris rejects any alternative to quotas on the number of European programs broadcast by mainstream TV channels, and has demanded solutions

by the time EU culture and audiovisual ministers meet Monday in Bordeau.

But in the United States, restrictions on foreign films would be seen as nothing more than a trade barrier.

The gulf within the commission is as wide as the ocean that divides France and the United States.

The new commission president, Jacques Santer, faced a barrage of criticism in France last week when he said he was not in favor of quotas and wanted to explore alternatives. His own country, Luxembourg, has a thriving television industry.

EU Is Divided Over a New Script for Television Industry

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission confronts one of its toughest tasks Wednesday: finding a way of promoting Europe's film industry in a world dominated by Hollywood blockbusters and situation comedies.

The EU executive enters its first discussion deeply divided over a controversial plan drafted by its predecessor to force European television channels to broadcast at least 50 percent European programs.

On the eve of the meeting, officials

said the EU's new culture chief, Mar-

celino Oreja, seemed unclear about how Europe could combat the Hollywood giants. "He does not seem to know what he wants to do," one EU source said.

At stake are revisions to a 1989 EU law that says, "where practicable," at least half of the film broadcast on EU television channels should be European.

Mr. Oreja's predecessor, João Deus Pinheiro, proposed that the words "where practicable" be struck out to remove a legal loophole and effectively make the quotas mandatory.

On the eve of the meeting, officials

On March 20th, the IHT will publish a sponsored section in its Asian edition on

FAST TRACK

INTERNATIONAL

Hungarians Are Looking East, Far East, for Their Roots

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Five years after tossing off the cloak of Soviet domination in the social sciences, Hungarians are again asking a question that has bewitched them for centuries: Where are our roots?

During Communist times, Soviet scholars backed the idea that the Hungarians, like the Finns, originated in Russia's Ural Mountains, a hypothesis that somehow justified Hungary's inclusion inside the Soviet orbit.

But new research has brought that hypothesis into question, and Hungarians are looking even further east for the sources of their culture.

In Hungary's universities, the study of Inner Asia is booming, bucking a trend throughout Central Europe that favors more practical subjects, such as computers and business.

Buddhist temples, inquiries into the mysteries of shamanism, epic songs and traditional healing abound in Hungarian cities. Among the rock-and-roll set, dreams of a nomadic existence and horses from the steppe run through their raucous tunes.

Two years ago, Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest began offering degrees in Tibetan and Mongolian — perhaps two of the most obscure languages one could study in a small Central European country. This year, for the 10 spots in each discipline, the Inner Asian studies department got 80 applications for Tibetan and more than 40 for Mongolian.

"It is flourishing," said Alice Sarkosi, acting head of the department and a noted Mongolian scholar. "When you are 18 years old, a lot of students are not so interested in economic problems. But they are fascinated by these subjects."

Hungarians say the revived interest in their roots is partly a result of the unavoidable growth of patriotism or nationalism following the collapse of the Soviet bloc, which kept a tight rein on such passions, especially in Hungary following its failed 1956 uprising against Soviet domination. Another reason is that with the social sciences now depoliticized, Hungarians can exercise the natural curiosity they have about themselves.

A self-described ethnic riddle caught in the middle of a triangle of Slavs, Latins and Germans, Hungarians first came to Europe in A.D.

896, moving into the Carpathian Basin, which contains present-day Hungary, from the East. From the onset, Hungarians have felt and been a people apart from the rest of Europe. Their language has just vague similarities with only one other European language, Finnish, and their nostalgia for a nomadic existence appears anomalous in settled Europe.

While scholars agree on the date of the Hungarian arrival in Europe, they have bickered over almost everything else. Hungarian scholars have claimed variously that their people were descended from Turkic tribes in central Asia, from the Mongols, from the ancient Finns in Siberia or from a tribe of their own people who were lost amid the Mongol invasions of the 13th century.

The latest research began in 1986, when the Chinese government allowed Hungarian researchers to study a graveyard about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) east of Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang Province in the northwest corner of China. The cemetery was discovered in 1907 by the Hungarian explorer Aurel Stein.

Hungarian archaeologists have excavated 1,200 graves and have found objects similar to ones in Hungarian cemeteries dating from the

9th and 10th centuries. Weapons placed in the graves are similar, and the methods of burial and the writing systems are the same.

"In these parts are hidden secrets never before seen," said Istvan Kiszely, a Hungarian ethnographer.

Near the grave site, Mr. Kiszely and other researchers happened upon a small ethnic group called Ugas by the Chinese — a group distinct from the more populous Uighurs, a Turkic people that dominates Xinjiang. The scientists discovered that the Ugas, who number only 9,000, knew 73 songs that fit exactly into the pentatonic, or five-toned, musical scale that has made Hungarian folk music famous worldwide.

"We found the last lady who is singing their folk music, and she sings it just like we Hungarians," Mr. Kiszely said.

Mr. Kiszely said he believed that ancient Hungarians left Xinjiang no later than the 5th century and fell into a pattern of settling down and then moving westward. As centuries passed, and they mixed with ancient Finns, their unusual language evolved. Over time, they approached Europe and their present home.

EU Deal at Hand for Turkey

By Reuters

ANKARA — Customs union with Europe, a goal that has eluded Turkey for decades, seems within its grasp, and the development may help end a dispute with Greece over the division of Cyprus, analysts said Tuesday.

European Union foreign ministers on Monday agreed in principle on the trade accord with Turkey. The deal must still be approved by the joint Association Council next month.

Turkey, an associate member since 1963, agreed with the European Community in 1973 on a 22-year transition period to enter the customs union. Its 1987 bid for full membership, however, has been put aside by tacit mutual agreement.

As an apparent counter-weight for the removal of a standing Greek veto on Turkey's rapprochement with the EU, the ministers also agreed to begin membership negotiations with Cyprus after 1996.

ANGOLA: A Shattered Nation Staggers Toward Peace

Continued from Page 1

tionist tendencies in the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress, which will be asked to foot its customary 30 percent share of the bill.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States and South Africa sent money and troops to support the rebels, while the Soviet Union and Cuba sent money and troops to support the government. In the early 1990s, the United Nations tried to oversee a peace agreement with just 400 unarmed observers, a figure that everyone now agrees was egregiously low.

Washington reportedly will propose that UN logistics experts and engineers come first, with troop deployment to follow later, contingent upon both sides' continued commitment to the peace process. Zimbabwe, India and Brazil reportedly are to provide troops.

Diplomats in the capital, Luanda, remain uncertain about the depth of the commitment to peace, but they remain as hopeful as the women in the central plaza in Kuito. "We tell time by a wristwatch," a Western diplomat said. "Angolans tell time by a calendar, if at all."

Mr. Savimbi has sent conflicting signals. He refused to attend the signing of the accord in neighboring Zambia, citing security concerns. He has refused to meet with Mr. dos Santos, although the two men exchanged letters last week in which they agreed in principle to a meeting.

Having devoted three decades to his dream of becoming Angola's president, Mr. Savimbi recently acknowledged that his movement was in decline. He began to lose Western support when reports of human rights abuses within UNITA emerged in the early 1990s. He was cut off entirely when he made an unsupported claim that Angola's first democratic election, in September 1992, had been stolen from him.

Mr. Savimbi returned to war a month later and at one point

controlled about 70 percent of Angola and a quarter of its provincial capitals. But the government eventually turned the military tide. On Nov. 11 — just a week before the signing of the peace accord — government forces routed UNITA from its symbolic capital of Huambo, which Mr. Savimbi had vowed to defend to the death.

Now the rebels are back in the bush, this time without international sponsorship.

Mr. Savimbi could remain a destabilizing guerrilla movement. Or he could pursue the peace process, which means joining a government of national unity as a junior partner and later as an opposition leader.

The Luanda government appears split between hard-liners who hope to wipe out the rebels and moderates who insist that an all-out military victory is impossible. Mr. dos Santos fits in the second category, but the capture of Huambo on the eve of the accord signing suggests that a hard-line element may be ascendant.

ALGERIA: Opponents Are Jailed

Continued from Page 1

ence in domestic affairs. Mr. Mitterrand's proposal led to an embarrassing split with the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, whose Foreign and Interior ministers immediately registered displeasure with the Mitterrand plan.

Algerian affairs experts said they now feared an intensification of the war that has taken some 30,000 lives since 1992 before a new effort can be mounted to end it.

Such an effort will prove even more difficult, given convincing evidence that the various factions of the Islamic opposition, which once were united under the banner of the Islamic Salvation Front, are now splintered, with many militant extremists acting very much on their own.

"If the regime fails to reject a peaceful solution, it will bear alone the results of that," Mr. Kebir told the London-based Arabic daily *Asfar Al Awsat* in an interview.

Still, the Islamic leader, who

fled Algeria two years ago, reiterated demands that the European Union and international community tie economic aid to Algeria to the willingness of the government "to start serious negotiations with the opposition."

Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj were arrested in 1991 after their party was banned.

Opéra's Loser Wins 3 Awards

By Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Myung-Whun Chung, dismissed last fall as music director of the Paris Opéra, won 3 of the 13 prizes awarded Tuesday at the French musical equivalent of the Oscars.

An audience of 2,100 in the music industry honored Mr. Chung as best orchestra conductor of 1994, as well as for the best classical French recording and best opera production.

It has decided to move the

rich Kazakhstan as a prime focus for the new unity that Moscow seeks, an economic reintegration of the jewels of the former Soviet Union that scattered when the superpower collapsed in 1991.

As difficult as life may be in Russia, Mr. Sharpen said, "the economy is better there and there's more order." His wife signed, sounding like the steady wind on the vast frozen steppe that surrounds Akmola. They get on fine with their Kazakh neighbors, she said, but she is concerned about her two sons, 9 and 11.

"We're less cozy here," she said. "We don't speak Kazakh. And I worry about them serving in the Kazakh Army."

The Kazakh elite has traditionally been pro-Russian. Concerned about nationalist pressures, economic instability, and the emigration of ethnic Russians, President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev's government has been more conciliatory to Russian interests.

It has decided to move the

capital here from Alma-Ata, agreed to by Russian military bases and partially merged their armies. It is moving toward Russian as a state language equal to Kazakh, and is considering a dual Russian-Kazakh citizenship and a grant of equity in major energy projects to Russia, a big priority for Moscow, which controls the pipelines.

Prime Minister Aksenenko Kazbegeldin is married to an ethnic Russian, like many of the Kazakh elite. He said he considered himself a Muscovite and saw the relationship with Russia inevitably as one of "partnership" and "unity."

Mr. Kazbegeldin, 42, who knows some macroeconomics, is a strong proponent of reintegration.

"Our way is toward the market, and toward Russia," he said. "I always say that if anyone tries to stop us entering through Russia's front door, we'll try to slip in through the back window."

Founded in 1824 as a Russian fort, Akmola, then called Akmolinsk, was called Tselino-

grad, or "City of the Virgin Lands," during the Soviet era.

Northern Kazakhstan is almost 80 percent ethnic Slav, a result of borders drawn by Russians to dilute the nomadic Kazakhs, who today make up only 40 percent of vast Kazakhstan's population of 17 million. Huge numbers of Kazakhs stayed during the Stalin-era collectivization of farmland, and many Russians, Tatars and ethnic Germans were deported here.

Then, 40 years ago, Nikita S. Khrushchev announced the Virgin Lands campaign, designed to bring Kazakhstan's vast pastureland under the plow. The next 10 years brought hundreds of thousands of young Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians to settle the steppes where Genghis Khan once roamed.

Some 25 million hectares (64 million acres) of pasture were plowed and hundreds of collective farms established in the name of communism.

But yields dropped because of misguided agricultural ideas on the unprotected steppes.

where winds blew the tops off.

"All young, unmarried people were urged to help," said Zhamna Bulgakova, who came here straight from school in Kuibyshev, Russia. "They said: 'Build a new young city. Build communism.' And we were all volunteers."

"We were happy then, in the '60s," she said softly, hearing the music in her head. "Imagine the music in her head. 'Imagine being a chief engineer! We had to set up a radio station, and there was nobody old from whom to learn."

She met and married Vladimir Bulgakov, who was the only anesthesiologist for seven large districts. Today, he is a professor of medicine specializing in tuberculosis, still rampant here. He earns the equivalent of \$25 a month.

"It's a joke," he said with disgust, showing visitors the henhouse he built near his apartment block for extra income, together with the pigs and cows he raises at his dacha.

There was virtually no argument over the proposal, which passed 431 to 0. It was the first of six crime bills the Republicans are bringing up as part of their "Take Back Our Streets Act" in their "Contract With America."

Other bills are sure to provoke more debate, especially one seeking to repeal the partial

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

Last Weeks
Weeks on List1 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY
2 POLITICALLY INCORRECT BEDTIME STORIES
3 KISS THE GIRLS
4 SELF-DEFENSE
5 EYES OF A CHILD
6 ACCEPTABLE RISK
7 THE BRIDES OF MADISON COUNTY
8 THE MURDERERS
9 TRUE TO ME
10 MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER
11 DEBT OF HONOR
12 WINNERS
13 THE LOTTERY WINNER
14 INSOMNIA
15 ALWAYS RECKONING
NONFICTION1 THE HOT ZONE
2 PRESENT

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3 FOOD, by Susan Power ... 4 3

4 ILLUMINATA, by Marianne Williamson ... 3 6

REFUGEES: Russians Leave Kazakhstan Dream for Reality at 'Home'

Continued from Page 1

capital here from Alma-Ata, agreed to by Russian military bases and partially merged their armies. It is moving toward Russian as a state language equal to Kazakh, and is considering a dual Russian-Kazakh citizenship and a grant of equity in major energy projects to Russia, a big priority for Moscow, which controls the pipelines.

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*J.D. Power and Associates 1994 Customer Satisfaction with Product Quality and Dealer Service StudySM. Study based on a total of 24,797 U.S. consumer responses.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

To the Brink With China

China's obstinacy left President Bill Clinton no choice but to announce punitive tariffs (100 percent) on \$1 billion dollars worth of targeted Chinese imports. Beijing promptly reciprocated these toughest-ever sanctions. If further talks do not produce a breakthrough by Feb. 26, a trade war will be added to the tensions that other trade disputes, human rights issues, nuclear nonproliferation and Taiwan already impose on Chinese-American ties.

This is not, on the merits, a tough issue. Chinese factories shamelessly knock off American compact disks, personal computer software and movie videos. The Chinese have fended off repeated well-documented complaints of piracy, professing ignorance of the Western concept of intellectual property. But it is piracy. The Chinese have laws against it. The American effort has been to expect China to respect its own laws. The flagrancy of the offense and the necessary determination of American negotiators to defend a leading American export industry have given the issue a high political profile.

As newcomers to world trade, the Chinese are vying for a place at a crowded table. And they have a place. It gave them an immense surplus approaching \$30 billion in trade with the United States last

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Watching Algeria Explode

Algeria now stands at the brink of open civil war. The violence has reached a point at which several hundred people are dying each week in the struggle between the military government and the Islamic radicals who are trying to tip it over. Although wider fighting would have ugly implications not only for the rest of North Africa but for Southern Europe as well, there is little indication of progress as other governments try to push the combatants toward a truce.

For the Western democracies, neither side represents an attractive solution. The fighting goes back to a presidential election three years ago that the army annulled at the moment it became clear that Islamic fundamentalists were going to win. The army has talked of a new election this year, but a leader of the principal Islamic opposition party has responded, from prison, that any attempt at an election in present circumstances will lead to greater bloodshed. A week ago a tremendous bomb in a car exploded in downtown Algiers, killing 42 people.

Last month representatives of a broad range of Islamic opposition organizations, meeting in Rome, offered the government terms for negotiation. But the

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clinton's Sensible Budget

The budget that Bill Clinton released on Monday might seem tame by comparison with the government-cutting promises of Republicans. The president would wipe out no department or major program. He would not balance the budget, but instead projects \$200 billion deficits as far as his budget officials can see. He barely nicks entitlement programs and achieves savings through hundreds of reasonable, though unexciting, spending reductions.

But the administration's plan exudes common sense. The deficit would fall as a percentage of economic activity — the best gauge of the government's tug on private capital. By avoiding a mindless rush to balance, the president preserves valuable investments in education, training, and research. His budget provides a worthy alternative to an expected Republican onslaught on government.

Goaded by the Republicans, the president made his task harder by proposing tax credits, as previously announced, of up to \$500 per child and up to \$10,000 per family for education and job training. He exempted Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and defense — more than half the budget — from sizable cuts, forcing bigger cuts on everything else. The budget plan calls for spending over the next five years about \$130 billion less than what it would cost to continue this year's federal programs. Most of the service cuts would come out of housing, transportation, energy and other discretionary programs. Mr. Clinton would eliminate 131 mostly small programs, consolidate 271 others, and cut the federal payroll to the lowest level in 30 years.

The Republicans are likely to embrace nearly every one of Mr. Clinton's cuts and impose even more. The administration will fight to preserve its national service, training and education initiatives. The president proposes "skill grants" for unemployed and low-paid workers to buy vocational training. He would spend more on early childhood education and nutrition, tuition grants for low-income fam-

—Los Angeles Times.

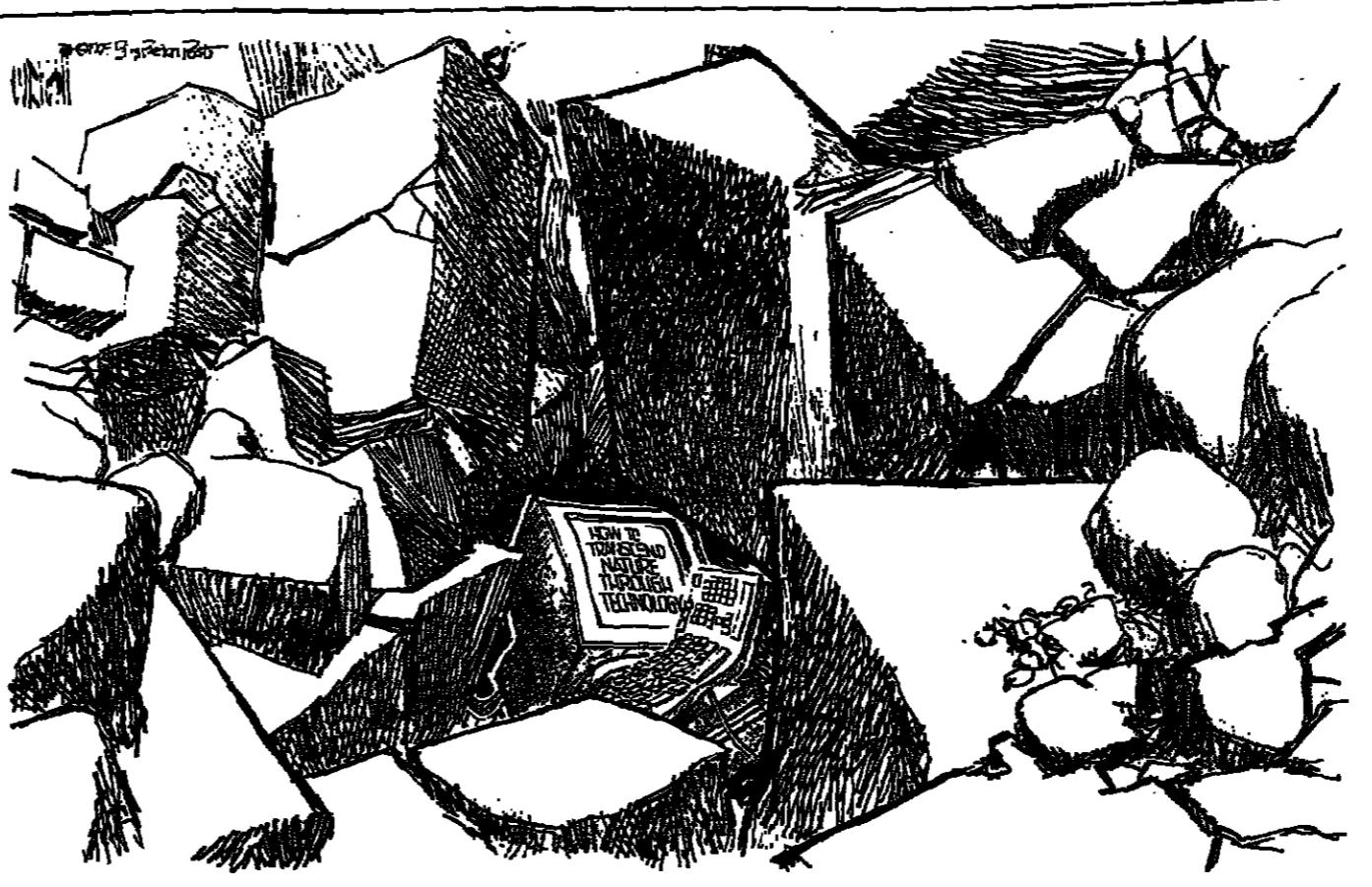
Other Comment**Stop the Rate Hikes**

Enough is enough. The Federal Reserve Board has raised short-term interest rates seven times since last February, pushing them to their highest level in four years. And, believe it or not, another increase is in the wind.

With inflation well under control at an annual rate of 2.7 percent at the end of 1994, the Fed should allow time for the string of rate increases to have its effect, an effect that only now is beginning.

Even in parts of the country where the recovery has been robust, economic factors have combined to keep inflation low. Higher costs have been mitigated by the fact that U.S. productivity is at its greatest level in years.

—Los Angeles Times.

**Laogai Thrives, Its Products Sell, Its Slaves Suffer On**

NEW YORK — "My name is Hongda Harry Wu and I am the executive director of the Laogai Research Foundation," Mr. Wu was speaking in Washington on Jan. 26 at a briefing on China. The briefing was for new members of Congress. So of course President Bill Clinton and his principal advisers did not attend.

That is a pity because the president, in his own way, contributed to the preservation of the *laogai*, making the very special kind of research carried out by Mr. Wu particularly important.

Laogai: reform through labor is the translation. Government profit through the organized man-

agement of slave labor is the meaning. The *laogai* is the Chinese version of the Soviet gulag, made far more efficient and integrated into the economy by every Chinese Communist regime.

Mr. Clinton is getting the credit due to him for ordering a punitive tariff on certain Chinese exports to the United States as retribution for the production of compact disks, movies and computer software whose copyrights happen to belong to Americans. The only other important decision on China by President Clinton was in May 1994. His decision

then was to revoke his presidential promise to withdraw China's across-the-board minimum tariff privileges unless Beijing made human rights progress. "Progress" means not arresting as many Chinese dissidents or torturing them quite as severely, or allowing the captive Tibetans to hold a rally without being beaten bloody.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995
PAGE II

'White Man's Burden': Reverse Spin on Racism

John Travolta Plays a Powerless White Man
And Harry Belafonte Is a Privileged Black

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The film crew of "White Man's Burden," working in a deserted factory in downtown Los Angeles, wears surgical masks to deflect the thick dust and acrid smell. John Travolta keeps nodding off, the result of three nights of filming until dawn. Harry Belafonte's raspy voice is even raspier, and he keeps coughing. And the first-time director, Desmond Nakano, who also wrote the screenplay, sips coffee, rubs his hands to keep warm and struggles to cope with his two exhausted stars.

Travolta smiled. "Like 'Pulp Fiction,' this film will probably cost me money because I won't make a dime out of it," he said. "but I read this script standing up in my kitchen and I thought, 'I've got to do this.'"

"I haven't made a movie in 17 years," Belafonte said. "I really had no appetite for the kinds of films made about blacks today that propel violence and romanticize ghetto conditions. And then I read this and thought, at least we have something here that takes a real look at what's tearing people apart."

With Hollywood studios routinely avoiding anything provocative and churning out deadly comedies and by-the-numbers romances, "White Man's Burden" explores a significant theme: black-white relations and the angers and misunderstandings that shroud them.

What makes the independent film unusual is the plot, which puts a reverse spin on reality. In "White Man's Burden," to be released in the fall, blacks are the dominant race and whites are the underclass. Travolta plays a powerless white man who crosses paths with the Belafonte character, privileged businessman. The Travolta character oversteps the lines of class and race and makes a mistake that devastates his life.

THE project has had its problems. Various companies rejected the film, and the screenplay required extensive rewrites, partly at the request of the two stars. Moreover, the 36-year-old Nakano's lack of experience "was a sense of enormous anxiety to everyone, including the director," said Belafonte.

"Fortunately, Desmond was open and generous and let the actors experiment," he added.

Lawrence Bender, the producer of "Pulp Fiction," who is following that film with "White Man's Burden," said: "The movie's really about what it means to put the shoe on the other foot. Now that I was gaining some power in the film industry, it gave me an opportunity to somehow try to make a difference."

Nakano, whose screenplay credits include "Last Exit to Brooklyn" and "American Me," said the idea for "White Man's Burden" was rooted in his experience as a Japanese-American growing up in Los Angeles.

"I didn't want to make a didactic movie," he said, while the actors prepared for a scene in which Belafonte has been taken prisoner by Travolta. "I didn't want to make a movie that's easy, like most movies on racial matters in which you walk out of the film pretty much confirming the opinion you had when you walked in. It doesn't change anything."

Nakano said he expected white moviegoers to identify with the desperate Travolta character, who is the victim of bias, and the black audience to identify with the wealthy Belafonte character.

He hopes that both blacks and whites will question their assumptions about race. Nakano said with a laugh that the seed of the idea was probably planted when he was 8 years old and playing a game of war with an older brother.

"I remember my brother running past me and yelling: 'Kill 'em! Kill 'em! Kill the Japs!'" he recalled. "It was like everything stopped for me. It all went slow motion. I looked at him and realized, 'We're Japanese to white people but we're both American.' The line between us and them was suddenly reversed. And when your own brother says, in effect: 'Kill us! Kill us!' that's a real moral dilemma and that's what this movie is all about."

Belafonte acknowledged he was extremely nervous about returning to films at age 67.

DURING the 1950s and '60s Belafonte and his friend Sidney Poitier managed to move beyond the stereotypical roles given blacks in earlier days. Belafonte's early films included "Carmen Jones," "Odds Against Tomorrow" and "Island in the Sun." But Belafonte said he found studios increasingly inhospitable to his ideas about what he termed "meaningful films" about black life. These included projects about Paul Robeson, Harriet Tubman and Nat Turner.

Belafonte said the quality of many of today's films about blacks, even those by black filmmakers, left him depressed and angry. "Most of the films are sexist, racist and anti-black," he said.

"I'd rather have Athol Fugard, a white South African, writing about blacks, than a whole bunch of black writers. Sure, if every black writer in America was a Toni Morrison or an August Wilson I'd have no problem."

"I don't like pictures that glorify black villainy. Like 'New Jack City.' Why should millions of young people find something heroic in a character who's a cocaine pusher only because he's doing war against evil white society?"

But Belafonte also said that he was once again immersed in moviemaking, either producing, directing or appearing in films that he deems significant. These include producing "Parting the Waters," based on the Taylor Branch book about the civil rights movement; with Jonathan Demme; appearing as a gangster in a new Robert Altman film, "Kansas City," and directing "The Port Chicago Mutiny," based on an incident in World War II when black sailors mutinied after being ordered to work in a highly dangerous ammunition dump in San Francisco.

TRAVOLTA signed up for "White Man's Burden" after Quentin Tarantino, the director of "Pulp Fiction," asked him to read it. "I look for something that invites me in and provokes me and takes me away," he said. "I got totally enveloped in this. I don't enjoy reading scripts, but I stood and read this and couldn't put it down. The racial flip, wear-the-other-shoe concept fascinated me."

"In the past I've taken the best of what's come along to survive," he added, "but now there's actually some quality. It's been an interesting year and a half, working for art's sake where it actually ends up costing you."

Travolta is earning far less than a movie star ordinarily receives by appearing in low-budget films like "Pulp Fiction" and "White Man's Burden." Not to worry, though. He is set to start making a new film, "Get Shorty," based on the Elmore Leonard novel, with Gene Hackman, Rene Russo and Danny DeVito and directed by Barry Sonnenfeld. He'll earn at least \$5 million.

Steve Goldstein for The New York Times

Harry Belafonte and John Travolta on the set of "White Man's Burden."

Freedom, Finally, for Willy

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Keiko, the killer whale in the film "Free Willy," is heading for freedom. Reino Aventura amusement park in Mexico City, where Keiko has lived for a decade, will give him off Iceland. Free Willy-Keiko Foundation, which plans to free him off Iceland, after a period at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in Newport.

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Chic Desolation at Heartbreak Villa



Jay Benedict and Susan Hampshire in a scene from Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler."

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The problems of one wealthy Parisienne trying to decide which villa in the south of France to rent for the summer may not, as Humphrey Bogart used to remark to Ingrid Bergman at airports, amount to a hill of beans, but they certainly amount to the 90 minutes of Marguerite Duras's "Suzanna Andler," which made a star of Eileen

LONDON THEATER

Atkins about 20 years ago and is now back in a rare London staging at the Battersea Arts Centre with Susan Hampshire.

Battersea is a less than ideal home for this fragile piece. A play demanding incredible chic and a haute-luxe setting has been thrown onto a studio-stage set that looks as though it was run up by the cast during a brief break in rehearsals. Hampshire is, however, very good at suggesting a heart about to break under a silk shirt. An expert and underrated

player of Coward and Rattigan, she has a super-cool sexuality and chilly sensuality perfectly in keeping with Duras's irritatingly self-obsessed heroine.

There are fleeting appearances by a real estate agent, one of Suzanna's lovers and one of her husbands (an interesting dramatic debut by the ballerina Bryony Brind), but this is essentially a monologue with brief interruptions, devoid of much drama yet driven fitfully along by Andler's breathtaking absorption in her own emotional state. Were Cap-Ferrat to be invaded by a plague of locusts, or decimated by nuclear attack, you feel that Andler would still be writhing on about a slight headache and a sense of inner desolation.

To the title "Mama, I Want to Sing" (Cambridge) there can be but one coherent response: Please my child, try not to. Not again. A show that unfathomably triumphed for nine years in a Harem church has been transported to the back of the Cambridge Circus, where it joins the long, long line of catastrophic musicals at a theater that seems to locate and stage them with eerie regularity.

This one has come via Tokyo, where it

played seven tours in seven years; but

then again, most of my background information comes from a program that assures us that one of its stars was born "in the little town of Wolverhampton," so we could have some kind of a language barrier here as well as all the artistic ones. Another of the cast tells us in her program note that "she believes God has placed her in the show, though she is not sure for what reason." I wish I knew why. He has placed me in the stalls, though it may well have to do with mortification and the sins of the flesh: It can't have much to do with entertainment.

The story, which could be inscribed on the back of the ticket stub with plenty of space to spare, concerns one Doris Troy, apparently a "household name" in Britain during the '60s, though I think I was out of the household at the time. Big Doris is up there on stage now playing her mother now, while a winsome Stacy Francis shrieks out an anthology of her hit. She seems to have had just one, but a later-life devotion to Good Works in Harem is not allowed to pass unsung by musical slowly drowning in a small puddle of self-congratulation. This orgy of snug schmaltz starts with Doris's dad dropping dead in church, presumably

having seen the rest of the show in rehearsal. The rest of us poor sinners just have to endure it.

One horrendously bad new musical in a week could be called unfortunate; two starts to look like carelessness. At the Lyric Hammersmith, "Mad and Her Dad" introduces us to Paul Sand, a composer-lyricist with an interesting, grainy musical style but, on this evidence, not much idea of plot or character development. Thus we get the maker of a brand of pornographic wallpaper in a tired succession of professional and marital travails as acted out by a desperately overeager quartet of actors, who seem to believe that nervous energy can take the place of talent. Mama, I want to leave the theater.

"Mad and Her Dad" typifies what seem all too clearly to be the problems facing any attempt to create a local musical. There's not much point in trying to do a Cameron Mackintosh spectacular on a few hundred quid in a studio theater with a profit- (if any) sharing cast. This then throws us toward small-scale four-handers, which can all too soon degenerate into song cycles about varying degrees of romantic trauma.

Israel Philharmonic Gets Its Second Wind

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

IN 1934, in Palestine, the Polish violinist Bronislaw Huberman had a vision of an artistic utopia. In this paradise, he said in a lecture, no class would have an exclusive claim on mankind's highest aesthetic achievements.

Palestine could be, he suggested, "the first country where we shall witness the miracle of an entire community culture." And the first step toward realizing that miracle was to create a new orchestra that would, in its performances, help create "One Great Spiritual Unity." "Let's work for Music in Palestine," he urged his audience.

So began the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, which later became the Israel Philharmonic. Huberman's utopian visions were part of what inspired Arturo Toscanini to lead the orchestra's inaugural concert in 1936, declining all fees.

Huberman arranged for the emigration of musicians from Germany, Poland, Austria and Hungary, saving them from the Nazis. The new orchestra played for the general public and in workers' concerts, with ticket prices reduced by 80 percent.

It became a cooperative, run by the players: a musical kibbutz, of sorts. Its ambition was to become a regional ensemble that would help bring peace to the Middle East; two weeks after the inaugural concert, Tos-

ciani led the orchestra on its first foreign tour, to Egypt.

The Israel Philharmonic will begin a two-week tour of the United States on Wednesday in Washington and play at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City on Feb. 12 and 13.

Its utopian heritage is still important. But the orchestra is sternly schooling itself in the practicalities of the late-20th-century music business.

Until its 50th anniversary, in 1987, the Israel Philharmonic, secure in its finances and confident of its future, could afford to be complacent about its place in the artistic cosmos.

Zubin Mehta was appointed music director for life in 1981. Subscriptions were jealously guarded and passed on like family heirlooms. And there was no significant competition in Israel.

But then, as one musician said recently, cable television came. Leisure activities changed. Over the decades, Israel itself became a modern state, one with more problems than most.

Immigration made European culture less central. Artistic education was neglected. New Russian immigrants, meanwhile, created numerous chamber groups and orchestras throughout the country, tempting

listeners who did not want to travel to Tel Aviv.

As local subscribers began to die, new generation stepped forward to take their place. Subscriptions fell from a high of 35,000 to 28,000 by 1990.

In 1991, Avigdor Levin, a new financial officer, was hired to stop the slide.

THE orchestra tried some of the techniques used in the United States, reducing the number of concerts in each subscription series and offering privileges at the box office for subscribers. Levin has consulted with the New York Philharmonic and the major orchestras in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The approach has begun to pay dividends. Since 1991, Levin has said, 20,000 new subscribers have joined the orchestra, and the slippage has stopped. The average age of the audience, 63 in 1991, is now 55.

Box office represents only 62 percent of the budget, yet Levin

said, that involvement by the Philharmonic was not a good idea and that competition was good for the orchestra.

Of course, added duties in the opera house would have entailed a radical expansion of the Philharmonic's roster and schedule, and many in the orchestra considered it impractical.

But musicians' egos are still bruised over the opera company's complete lack of interest. Some express cautious hopes that a relationship will evolve over time.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Turn Mixed On Rate Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks were little changed on Tuesday as investors interpreted stable interest rates as a sign that the economy and profit growth would slow in 1995.

"Wall Street is always thinking a half year or year ahead, so it's doing something about what

U.S. Stocks

interest rates are going to do," said James Macko, vice president of institutional trading at McDonald & Co. Investments. "The next obvious focus is earnings."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 0.34 point lower, at 3,937.39. Gaining issues outnumbered losing issues by an 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 317.8 million shares.

"The market's been up five days in a row," said Marty Kearney at PTI Securities. "It's just trying to consolidate here."

WMX Technologies fell 1%, while the waste management company's 26 percent increase in fourth-quarter earnings fell short of expectations. Merrill Lynch also lowered its estimate for WMX's 1995 earnings.

Shares of insurance companies rose amid optimism that inflation will not accelerate and interest rates will stabilize, analysts said. Higher rates hurt insurers' big holdings of bonds, and inflation increases the cost of making good on claims.

Aetna Life & Casualty gained 1% to 52¢. Semiconductor stocks fell amid a 1% slump, to 17%. In the shares of National Semiconductor after the company's rating was lowered on concern about earnings and revenue this year.

Intel fell 1% to 73¢. Texas Instruments declined 1% to 73¢, and Advanced Micro Devices dropped 1% to 30¢.

Alias Research jumped 4%, to 26, on news Silicon Graphics was buying it and Wavefront Technologies in stock-swap deals valued at \$500 million. Komag fell 2%, to 24, after the disk drive component maker announced lower-than-expected earnings.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Firm Treasury Market Pushes Dollar Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Tuesday against most major currencies as early gains in the U.S. bond market bolstered demand for it.

"The bond market is showing constructive gains, and as long as that happens, the dollar will

Foreign Exchange

hang in there," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. The dollar closed at 1,535 Deutsche marks, up from 1,531.4 DM on Monday, and at 99.42 yen, down from 99.45 yen.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond, which had risen as much as half a point in price, setting off the dollar's rally, was up only 1/32 to 98 11/32, and its yield was unchanged from the 7.64 percent at which it closed Monday.

Bond prices had been rising since Friday, when a weaker-than-expected employment report strengthened the idea that

"We used to think rate increases helped the dollar," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. But now, he said, "the prospect of no increases helps the bonds, and that helps the dollar."

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1,300 Swiss francs from 1,294 francs, and to 5.125 French francs from 5,100. The pound fell to \$1.5660 from \$1.5660. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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E.ON 9.10 9.10
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Hong Kong Dev 10.10 10.10
Hong Lung Dev 10.10 10.10
Hongkong Land 10.10 10.10
Inter-Ice 10.10 10.10
Kwun Tong Dev 10.10 10.10
Lam Soon 10.10 10.10
Lan Kwai Fong 10.10 10.10
Lotte 10.10 10.10
Shui On Lines 10.10 10.10
Telecom 10.10 10.10
Whitbread 10.10 10.10
YTL Corp 10.10 10.10
Previous: 10.10

Madrid
Argentaria 4205 4205
Banca Central Hispan 3,005 3,005
BCE 4500 4500
Santander 1,525 1,525
Thomson-CSF 146,500 146,500
U.A.P. 2,670 2,670
Previous: 146,500

Johannesburg
AECL 27.75 27.75
Barlow 1,525 1,525
Bayer 1,525 1,525
Borsig 1,525 1,525
De Beers 1,525 1,525
Dynamit Nobel 1,525 1,525
GFSI 1,525 1,525
Highveld Steel 1,525 1,525
Impala 1,525 1,525
AECI 27.75 27.75
Bosch 1,525 1,525
BHP Billiton 1,525 1,525
BHP Billiton 1,525 1,525
Commerzbank 1,525 1,525
Daimler-Benz 1,525 1,525
Deutsche Bank 1,525 1,525
Dresdner Bank 1,525 1,525
E.ON 1,525 1,525
F. Kruse Hoesch 1,525 1,525
Hochfeld 1,525 1,525
Hoechst 1,525 1,525
Hermann 1,525 1,525
HWA 1,525 1,525
IAG 1,525 1,525
Krauss-Maffei 1,525 1,525
Lederer 1,525 1,525
Lohmann 1,525 1,525
Mitsubishi 1,525 1,525
Olympia 1,525 1,525
Pfizer 1,525 1,525
Rheinmetall 1,525 1,525
Rheinwerk 1,525 1,525
Siemens 1,525 1,525
Stora Enso 1,525 1,525
Vestas 1,525 1,525
Vivendi 1,525 1,525
Westinghouse 1,525 1,525
Previous: 1,525

The company's shares were the most active on the Big Board.

Union Carbide rose 1% to 28%, after the plastics and chemical company announced it had increased its share buyback plan by 10 million shares.

"Wall Street is always thinking a half year or year ahead, so it's doing something about what

shares of insurance compa-

nies rose amid optimism that inflation will not accelerate and interest rates will stabilize,

analysts said. Higher rates hurt

insurers' big holdings of bonds,

and inflation increases the cost

of making good on claims.

Aetna Life & Casualty gained 1% to 52¢.

Semiconductor stocks fell amid a 1% slump, to 17%. In the shares of National Semiconductor after the company's rating was lowered on concern about

earnings and revenue this year.

Intel fell 1% to 73¢. Texas Instruments declined 1% to 73¢, and Advanced Micro Devices dropped 1% to 30¢.

Alias Research jumped 4%, to 26, on news Silicon Graphics was buying it and Wavefront Technologies in stock-swap deals valued at \$500 million.

Komag fell 2%, to 24, after the disk drive component maker announced lower-than-expected earnings.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Via Associated Press

Feb. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4,000

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Source: Dow Jones

4,000 3,900 3,800 3,700 3,600 3,500 3,400 3,300 3,200 3,100 3,000 2,900 2,800 2,700 2,600 2,500 2,400 2,300 2,200 2,100 2,000 1,900 1,800 1,700 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,100 1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

Arrest
Radical

Glaxo Results Show Its Need to Expand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Glaxo PLC said Tuesday its first-half pretax profit rose 10 percent, to £1.10 billion (\$1.72 billion), but analysts said the first-ever decline in sales of its leading drug Zantac, emphasized the company's need to broaden its product range by acquiring Wellcome PLC.

Glaxo said cuts in research and administrative costs helped its earnings improve. The company raised its dividend to 10 pence from 9 pence.

Thorn's Profit Increases, But Units to Close

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit for the first nine months of its financial year rose 39 percent, to £343.7 million. The company also said it would close two unprofitable electrical-products retail chains.

The music and diversified retail company said it would close its Rumbelows and Fona chains by April 30, resulting in 2,900 job losses. As a result, the company will take a £116 million charge in its fourth quarter.

Profit from continuing operations rose 25 percent, to £358.2 million, and sales rose 3 percent, to £3.41 billion. The company's stock fell 12 pence, to 1,033.

Thorn said earnings were helped by Christmas sales of compact disks, especially "The Beatles Live at the BBC."

(Bloomberg, AFX)

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock									
	Div	Yld	PE	1994	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
American Express	25	27	12	125	135	125	125	+2	125
AT&T	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Bell Atlantic	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Boeing	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Citibank	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Eastman Kodak	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Ford Motor	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
General Electric	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
IBM	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Johnson & Johnson	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Kodak	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Merck	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
National Semiconductor	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Pfizer	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Procter & Gamble	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
United Technologies	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Verizon	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Walt Disney	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Westinghouse	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105
Yankee	10	12	12	105	115	105	105	-1	105

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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

REACHING PERSONAL INVESTORS IN OVER 180 COUNTRIES

EU Stresses Japan Trade

Diplomat Tells Businesses Tokyo Matters

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — European businesses, dazzled by growth prospects of Southeast Asian countries, risk giving short shrift to Japan, a tougher but strategically imperative market, the European Union's top diplomat to Tokyo warned Tuesday.

"We in the European Commission take the view that any Asia strategy that does not keep Japan in focus is flawed," Jörn Keck said in his first speech since becoming the head of the EU's delegation to Japan in September.

"Equally important is that European business does not lose sight of the Japanese market as a technological innovator, as a competitor and as a test market for skills to enter other difficult markets," he said.

Japan's gross national product, he noted, was 10 times larger than China's and double that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Keck's comments were part of a re-

markably conciliatory address that emphasized the relatively soft approach the EU has taken to trade with Japan, in contrast to the often hard-edged tactics employed by the United States.

Just two years ago, Mr. Keck's predecessor, Jean-Pierre Leng, warned that a steadily growing trade imbalance was a "time bomb, which, if not defused, could derail the continuation of positive developments."

Mr. Keck said he thought EU-Japan relations had not "been better for many years."

Thanks in large measure to the appreciation of the yen against other major currencies, structural impediments to the Japanese economy have been eroding. This, he said, had given foreign suppliers greater opportunity to sell their products in Japan.

"The high yen has had a profound effect and we're just at the beginning," he said, adding that the EU's trade deficit with Japan had narrowed by about 18 percent in 1994 to just under \$22 billion.

Nonetheless, he described the deficit as "still too big for comfort" and said it was important that Japan to procure European aircraft, jet engines and other big-ticket items.

Joblessness Eases in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

International Herald Tribune

NUREMBERG — Western Germany's unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent in January from 8.2 percent in December, the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, the January jobless total was down slightly.

Analysts said the report was in line with expectations and consistent with forecasts of gradual improvement in employment this year.

They generally agreed with the president of the Labor Office, Bernhard Jagoda, that the sharp rise in the unemployment rate was caused solely by seasonal factors.

The seasonally adjusted West German jobless total fell 3,000 in January from December, to 2,530,000.

East German unemployment rose to 14.7 percent from 13.5 percent in December.

The seasonally adjusted jobless total, which has been falling since reaching a peak of 2.6 million in May 1994, was still slightly higher in Western Germany than the 2.52 million recorded in January 1994.

(AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2000
2200	3200	1900
2100	3100	1800
2000	3000	1700
1900 S O N D J F 1994	2000 S O N D J F 1995	1700 S O N D J F 1994
1800 1994	1900 1995	1600 1994
Exchange Index	Index	Index
Amsterdam AEX	7172.29	7137.50
Brussels Stock Index	2362.45	2365.80
Frankfurt DAX	2368.82	2374.43
Helsinki HEX	1854.95	1863.96
London Financial Times 30	2333.16	2320.40
London FTSE 100	3372.70	3362.00
Madrid General Index	269.77	261.05
Milan MIBTEL	1066.00	1062.01
Paris CAC 40	1370.44	1372.11
Stockholm SX 16	1420.37	1423.83
Vienna ATX Index	877.90	874.83
Zurich SPS	923.41	921.78

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Munich state prosecutors said they were extending an investigation into suspected tax evasion at H.C.M. Hypo Capital Management Investitions Gesellschaft GmbH, an asset management unit of Bayerische Hypotheken & Wechsel-Bank AG, to cover suspicion of money laundering.

■

U.K.

Factory Output Rises

Industrial production in the United Kingdom rose 0.8 percent in December from November, after a revised fall of 1.4 percent in November, the Central Statistical Office said. (AFX-Extel News reported from London)

November industrial production was previously reported as down 1.0 percent. Year-on-year, industrial production rose 5.3 percent in December.

November industrial production was previously reported as down 1.0 percent. Year-on-year, industrial production rose 5.3 percent in December.

Switzerland posted a revised trade surplus of \$2.2 billion Swiss francs (\$2.5 billion) for 1994 on exports of 95.8 billion francs and imports of 92.6 billion francs.

Danone SA, one of the world's leading mineral water companies, said it acquired a 50 percent stake in Bonsfont Group, a Mexican bottled still water supplier.

Orie A/S of Norway said it agreed to sell 50 percent of its outdoor and survival products unit, Helly-Hansen, to Resource Group International Corp. for 125 million kroner (\$18.6 million).

Banque Nationale de Paris SA said it was not planning to buy Kleinwort Benson PLC, a British brokerage house.

British brewery shares fell after the Office of Fair Trading said it would investigate beer-pricing practices that may cause unfair competition.

AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

Norway Firm Buys Atex Publishing

Bloomberg Business News

OSLO — Sydeco Group AS said Tuesday it had agreed to buy Atex Publishing Systems Corp. and Finland's SyPress OY to become the world's largest supplier of software for newspaper publishing.

The purchase of Atex, the leading U.S. newspaper-software producer, includes a refinancing package that involves debt-to-equity conversion, debt forgiveness and a capital injection from Sydeco.

Sydeco is to buy SyPress for about \$7.2 million.

RADIO: American-Style Programming Is Becoming Popular in Europe

Continued from Page 13

that is just starting to spread within European markets, one that Mr. Kantor said he expected to grow considerably as audiences become more sophisticated.

Another import from the United States is niche programming, or tailoring a station's format for a particular category of listener. This began revolutionizing radio eight years ago in France and Germany, but only two years ago in Britain. "In the old days, we used to program a single station to appeal to all listeners equally," said Marc Garcia, music director for the public network France Inter. "Old ladies leaving church, kids leaving school — everyone tuned in to the same station."

Still, Europe has a long way to go before radio audiences are as fragmented as they are in the United States, where some cities have five Country & Western stations and as many as 28 different formats overall. But with the proliferation of formats — Munich's latest station, SP4's Multi-Kulti, is devoted exclusively to world music, for example — Europe is catching up fast.

"It's a grave mistake to pick up American formats, lock, stock and barrel," warned David Campbell, chief executive of Britain's Virgin Radio PLC. "What bothers me is the practice of stations abandoning their formats and trying on another just because it's the hottest thing going."

So far, European radio has been fairly immune to radio personalities being elevated to cult status. "By and large, radio is more music-based than in the U.S." Mr. Kantor said. "There has been very little interaction with listeners. As radio here loosens up, European superstars are sure to develop."

Shock jocks — radio disk jockeys known for outspoken opinions, profanity, and off-color jokes usually of a racist or sexist nature — began raising eyebrows in the United States in the 1970s. Two of the best known, Don Imus and Howard Stern, are pioneers who are still on the air there.

Personalities, particularly for morning shows, generate an excitement about a station and have a bonding effect on listeners, said Arno Müller, a breakfast show host for the RTL radio network affiliate in Berlin. "The competition may copy your music, but it's much harder to copy your personality."

Virgin Radio's foray into shock jock talk shows cost the station two fines for profanity — the first for £2,000 (\$7,750), the second escalating to £20,000. "The listeners didn't find it phenomenally successful anyway," Mr. Campbell admitted.

European personalities are

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LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIAUNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Plaintiff,CRIMINAL NUMBER
91-0655 (JHG)

v.

BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL S.A.,
BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LIMITED,

Defendants

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on December 21, 1994, in the above-captioned case, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green, United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, entered a preliminary Order of Forfeiture condemning and forfeiting the following properties to the United States of America:

Fourth Supplemental List of Forfeited Property

Description	Approximate Value
Excess funds from liquidation of New York agency of BCCI S.A.	\$ 77,000,000.00
Excess funds from liquidation of California agency of BCCI S.A. not included in Third Supplemental List of Forfeited Property	\$ 3,647,571.00
Funds at Chase Manhattan Bank representing interest owed to BCCI S.A. on bonds issued by the Republic of Venezuela: Account No. C20135 B	\$ 5,086.56
Accounts of BCCI S.A. Dubai at Bank of New York: (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 3,600.00
Accounts of BCCI (Overseas) Bombay at New York agency of BCCI S.A.: Account Nos. 204410015 and 2044100207 (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 45,163.04
Carlson Farm, Sherman, Connecticut	\$ 2,000,000.00
Assets of BCCI Nigeria at American Express Bank, Account No. 3/52977 ("BCCI (OVERSEAS) Nairobi")	\$ 82,156.99
Bankruptcy distributions to BCCI:	
American Mills (transferred to Court Registry Investment System)	\$ 7,000.00
Domino Investment, Ltd.	\$ 23,673.14
Fastrax, Inc.	\$ 197,500.00
Fidelity Fund, Inc. (held by Nussbaum & Wald)	\$ 165,233.00
Remittance of funds paid in contempt proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, including interest (held by Nussbaum & Wald)	
61.15% percent of the amount distributable to CCAH shareholders as a consequence of the liquidation or other disposition of their indirect interest in First American Corporation	\$ 287,000,000.00
Willow Hollow, Houston, Texas	\$ 850,000.00
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Ass'n Acct. No. 6599-09995 BCCI Overseas - Bombay	\$ 4,545.47
Acct. No. 6597-09996 BCCI Overseas - Sri Lanka	\$ 10,430.00

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the United States intends to dispose of each of the forfeited properties in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct, consistent with the plea agreement entered into by the defendants and the United States on December 19, 1991. Any persons of entities having or claiming a legal right, title or interest in any of the aforementioned properties must, **WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS** of the final publication of this notice or actual receipt thereof, whichever is earlier, petition the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a hearing to adjudicate the validity of his/her alleged interest in the property pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963 (1). If a hearing is requested, it shall be held before the Court alone, without a jury. Claimants will bear the burden of proof in all such cases. Petitions that fail to allege an interest sufficient to maintain a claim under § 1963 (1) shall be subject to dismissal without a hearing.

The petition shall be signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury and shall identify the particular property or properties in which the petitioner claims a legal right, title or interest; the nature and extent of the such right, title or interest in each property; the time and circumstance of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title and interest in each property; and any additional facts and documents supporting the petitioner's claim and the relief sought.

A hearing on the petition shall, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of justice, be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the petition. The Court may consolidate the hearing on the petition with a hearing on any other petition filed by a person other than any of the defendants named above. The petitioner may testify and present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf and cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing.

Your petition must be filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Criminal No. 91-0655 (JHG) at the following address:

3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Furthermore, you must serve the United States Department of Justice with your petition at the following address:

Asset Forfeiture Office
P.O. Box 27322, Central Station
Washington, D.C. 20038
Attn: Michele L. Crawford, Esq.

And you should mail a copy of the petition to counsel for the court-appointed fiduciaries as follows:

Michael Nussbaum, Esq.
Nussbaum & Wald
Suite 200
One Thomas Circle
Washington, D.C. 20005

IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A PETITION TO ASSERT YOUR RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED PROPERTY, WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THIS NOTICE, YOUR RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THIS PROPERTY SHALL BE LOST AND FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES THEN SHALL HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO THE PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED AND MAY WARRANT GOOD TITLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT PURCHASER OR TRANSFEREE.

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Privatizations Are 'Not for Us,' Says Chinese Official

Reuters

BEIJING — The head of China's most powerful research organization said Tuesday that state ownership was the basis of socialism and ruled out following former Communist countries on the road to privatization.

Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office, presented an emotional defense of the state sector in a lengthy article in the official Economic Daily on Tuesday.

Economists said the article was part of an intense debate within China's government regarding what to do with state-owned companies, which have consistently grown slower than collective, private and foreign-owned companies during the past 16 years of market reform.

"Since 1978, state firms and especially large state firms have remained the key part of the economy, accounting in 1993 for 53 percent of industrial output, 75 percent of fixed-asset value and 66 percent of taxes," Mr. Yuan said.

Chinese Bank To Set Its Own Lending Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — The People's Bank of China has authorized a Shanghai bank to let deposits determine its lending policies, lifting a long-standing regulation that all banks adhere to loan quota set by the central bank, according to a report Tuesday.

The decision to allow the Bank of Communications to operate in response to market forces was made at a national banking conference last month, the Shanghai Star said.

The move marked a significant step toward turning the bank, the only Chinese bank headquartered in Shanghai, into a commercial concern, the report said.

Liu Yuchang, president of the Shanghai bank, said he would not have free rein since the People's Bank would still decide what ratio of deposits to lending the Bank of Communications must maintain.

Mr. Liu said the branch hoped to add 3.4 billion yuan (\$400 million) to its deposits this year, adding that the bank planned to improve service.

"Bank outlets will be incorporated into a computer network as soon as possible to facilitate customer service," Mr. Liu said.

(AP, Bloomberg)

"Privatization is not a model for us."

A Western diplomat, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the debate over privatization in China also was a debate over the future of its Communist Party.

"Many in the party see that its future depends on a dominant state sector," he said. "Once money and assets pass out of the hands of the state, what will be the role of the party?"

In 1994, the state sector's share of industrial output in China fell to 40 percent, down sharply from 77 percent in 1978, in part because some state companies turned themselves into shareholding firms or joint ventures.

Ironically, Taisei and other major players in the Japanese construction industry, which has become infamous in recent years amid bribery and bid-rigging scandals, may benefit greatly from the disaster. Some evidence even suggests that the contractors' shoddy construction practices contributed to the destruction caused by the earthquake.

Rebuilding Kobe critics say, could provide a chance to retool Japan's construction industry, which has produced some of the world's costliest yet drabkest buildings. It could also offer an opportunity to enhance urban planning, which has been given short shrift in Japan, resulting in cities with jumbles of ill-matched buildings on impassably narrow streets and with few parks and green areas.

Indeed, some foreign companies, which feel locked out of the construction market here, hope that post-earthquake reconstruction may provide them with a new chance to participate. Imported building materials, foreign construction methods and foreign contractors also could

Kobe a Boon for Japan's Builders

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As a penalty for bribing public officials, one of Japan's largest construction companies, Taisei Corp., was prohibited last month from seeking new business for 18 days. Then on Jan. 17, the Kobe earthquake struck.

Within hours the suspension was lifted and Taisei dispatched 1,100 workers to Kobe to help clear the city's rubble and restore public services.

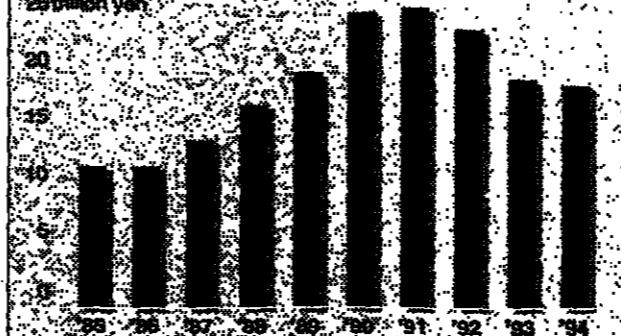
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A Chance for Construction

The biggest beneficiary of the Jan. 17 earthquake will be Japan's construction industry. Here are orders placed by the top 50 construction companies, in billions yen:



Source: Japanese Ministry of Construction

The New York Times

help reduce the costs of reconstruction. Owners of Western-style homes, moreover, say they seemed to hold up relatively well in the quake.

"I would have to say that

this event could cause a revolution in people's thinking about housing," said Charlie Barnes, the Japan representative of the U.S.-based Engineering Wood Association, a trade group.

But whether things will

really change remains to be seen. While government officials in the Kobe area are talking about freezing up space for wider streets and more parks, it would be a logistical nightmare to buy all the land needed from thousands of property owners.

Japan's cabinet decided a year ago that emergency reconstruction work did not have to be put out to bidding. A decision that conforms to World Trade Organization

guidelines. This suggests that foreign companies will not get a chance to compete initially, although rebuilding may be opened up over the longer term.

Yet rebuilding highways,

railroads, bridges, ports, and

tens of thousands of buildings

in the Kobe area will be a

huge job. The government of

Hyogo Prefecture, which en-

compasses Kobe, recently es-

timated that the earthquake

caused \$95 billion in damage.

Beyond the spending in the

Kobe area, the earthquake

will almost certainly cause Ja-

npan's building codes to be

stiffened, resulting in other

construction work to

strengthen highways, bridges,

and buildings around the

country.

In anticipation of a bonanza

for construction companies,

investors have been bidding up

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	10B\$	S\$		High	Low	Last	Chg
							High	Low				
A												
1814 93% AAON	-	-	-	312	1274	13	134%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2316 15% ABC Rail	-	20	264	2154	72	124	125%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2914 11% ABT Std	-	9	50	125	12	14	145%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2614 12% ACCP	.12	5	454	1256	39	394	385%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2214 5% ACS Eng	-	26	454	2453	12	124	474%	+1%	-	-	-	-
51 14% ACI	-	13	321	174	12	124	125%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2114 13% ADflex	-	13	1492	174	12	124	145%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1714 8% AES Chri	-	940	174	14	12	124	26%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2214 15% AES Corp	.481	11	11	22	12	274	274%	+1%	-	-	-	-
51 14% AES Hld	-	3651	15	14	12	145	145%	+1%	-	-	-	-
11 10% AST	-	44	4228	574	12	574	593%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2014 14% AbbeyPh	-	14	4228	574	12	574	593%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1614 5% AdelTel	-	57	14	154	12	154	154%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2214 7% Ades-IT	-	14	8033	1474	12	1474	1474%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2214 20% Ademco	-	2	32	164	12	164	164%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1414 7% Adel	-	20	615	22	12	22	25%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 7% AdvoTele	-	21	421	15	12	15	15%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1414 9% AdvoCom's	-	20	9356	3074	12	3074	3074%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2114 16% AdvoTech	-	577	20	19	12	19	10%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2014 19% AdvoTech	.20	32	2024	1974	12	1974	1974%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2814 21% AdvoSy	-	40	4045	20	12	20	20%	+1%	-	-	-	-
53 20% Adtron	-	20	253	20	12	20	25%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2514 15% Adtron	-	11	11	144	12	14	16%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1714 12% Adtrac Lb	-	13	2351	814	12	814	814%	+1%	-	-	-	-
4114 24% AdvaTiss	.27	15	1455	814	12	814	314%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3714 27% AdvaTiss	.33	15	1455	814	12	814	314%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2514 17% AdvoTech	-	12	141	22	12	22	24%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1614 9% Aequum	-	503	150	154	12	154	154%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2114 13% Aequum S	.16	16	311	574	12	574	574%	+1%	-	-	-	-
6014 10% Aequum	.1890	32	311	574	12	574	574%	+1%	-	-	-	-
6014 9% AltecTel	-	20	1452	352	12	352	352%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2614 19% Alibank	.40	17	1118	118	12	118	118%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1914 4% Aldi s	.88	45	15	252	12	252	252%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2714 20% AldeMed	-	34	2067	12	12	12	26%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2514 10% AldeMed	-	34	2067	12	12	12	26%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1714 7% AlberCo	-	4	413	5858	12	5858	5858%	+1%	-	-	-	-
31 22 AlberCo	.66	22	6	223	12	223	223%	+1%	-	-	-	-
71 7% AlberCo	-	4	413	5858	12	5858	5858%	+1%	-	-	-	-
5014 21% Albero	-	41	556	324	12	324	324%	+1%	-	-	-	-
36 18% AlberCo	-	15	15	22	12	22	21%	+1%	-	-	-	-
53 22% AmerOn's	-	164	1257	57	12	57	57%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2714 19% ABnkr	.72	27	10	168	27	27	27%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1914 9% Abnkr	-	16	1320	781	27	781	781%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1914 12% ACAS-Voy	.14	17	227	14	12	14	14%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1814 10% ACORUS	.14	19	120	17	12	17	16%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2914 12% ACORUS	.14	24	461	213	12	213	213%	+1%	-	-	-	-
31 25% ACOTech	.56	23	14	4653	12	513	732%	+1%	-	-	-	-
24 4% AH-Tech	-	12	22	748	12	748	748%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1914 12% AMS S.	-	22	13	396	12	396	396%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1714 5% AMEDE	-	13	13	145	12	145	145%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1914 11% AMMEX-CD	.0056	14	2412303	12	12	12	115%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3014 14% AMNTECH	-	12	87	20	12	20	19%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 16% AmnSupr	-	11	117	24	12	24	24%	+1%	-	-	-	-
18 10% Attroval	.24	15	291818	12	12	12	454%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2514 19% Attred	-	8	772	85	12	85	85%	+1%	-	-	-	-
64 34% Atregeen	-	493	15	187	12	187	187%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3314 10% Atregeen Co	.08	30	1742	127	12	127	127%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1814 10% Atregeen	-	12	337	12	12	12	15%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2114 13% Androm	-	23	454	197	12	197	197%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3814 15% Antec	-	18	210	455	12	455	455%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1214 24% Apertus	-	455	19	19	12	19	19%	+1%	-	-	-	-
4914 20% AppAdm	.48	15	1117953	529	12	529	529%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2514 11% Appelbee's	.85	35	35	2143	12	2143	2143%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1214 5% AppExtr	-	24	829	85	12	85	85%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3014 13% AppDigi	-	14	14017	244	12	244	244%	+1%	-	-	-	-
51 15% AppInnov	.38	24	212	254	12	254	254%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 10% AppInnov	.38	13	24	254	12	254	254%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 14% Arccos	-	12	1275	15	12	15	15%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1414 14% Arccos	.24	13	1275	15	12	15	15%	+1%	-	-	-	-
31 1414 ArceoGe	.16	40	1023	111	12	111	111%	+1%	-	-	-	-
27 10% Argus	.04	25	250	21	12	21	20%	+1%	-	-	-	-
24 18% ArkBest	.04	24	250	21	12	21	20%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2314 17% Arnold	.04	24	250	21	12	21	20%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 11% AscendC	.04	25	1020	8	12	8	8%	+1%	-	-	-	-
1514 7% Aschwit	-	75	1520	56	12	56	56%	+1%	-	-	-	-
41 24 AspcITI	-	21	957	341	12	341	341%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2014 11 Astec	-	9	407	341	12	341	341%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3414 25% AstorCoF	-	12	1465	21	12	21	21%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3814 12% Atisear	-	44	2464	24	12	24	23%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3714 11% Atmel	-	45	2547	133	12	133	133%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2114 11% Atmel	-	45	2547	133	12	133	133%	+1%	-	-	-	-
51 11% Atmel	-	45	2547	133	12	133	133%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2414 31% Auspex	-	2765	311	311	12	311	311%	+1%	-	-	-	-
41 23 23612	.24	3612	36	36	12	36	36%	+1%	-	-	-	-
3414 16% Ausbind	-	15	2544	7	12	7	6%	+1%	-	-	-	-
2914 5% Autodr	-	15	2544	7	12	7	6%	+1%	-	-	-	-
4314 214 AutchDr	-	36	7402	324	12	324	324%	+1%	-	-	-	-

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. *early highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current year, but not the first 4 trading days. Where a split or stock dividend amounts to 10 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

Dividends

- a - annual dividend rate(s).
- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c - liquidating dividend.
- cld - called.
- d - new yearly low.
- e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.
- i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k - dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulated issue with dividends in arrears.
- l - latest issue date, plus 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- m - next day deliver v.
- P/E - price-earnings ratio.
- r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- s - split, 1 for n. Dividend begins with date of split.
- slg - sales.
- t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u - new yearly high.
- v - trading halted.
- vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies when distributed.
- vi - warrants issued.
- vw - with warrants.
- x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xdls - ex-distribution.
- xw - without warrant.
- y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
- ycl - yield.
- z - sales in full.

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Herald Tribune
SPORTS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1995

NBA Player Hits Fan in Stands

The Associated Press

PORLAND, Oregon — Soccer player Vernon Maxwell is not the only athlete with a sensitive psyche and overlarge ears.

The Houston Rockets' temporary guard Vernon Maxwell, who has a history of off-court troubles, charged 10 rows into the stands and, according to witnesses, punched a spectator during the third quarter a 120-82 loss to the Portland Trail Blazers on Monday night.

The 35-year-old man, Steve George, said he will press charges.

"He hit me square," George said as he held an ice pack to the left side of his jaw. "I was hit by an NBA player in the face while I was sitting in row L and I'm not happy."

Teammate Robert Horry and a Rockets assistant coach, Larry Smith, chased Maxwell into the crowd. All three were ejected from the game; Maxwell faces at least a suspension by the league.

He was charged with illegal possession of a gun in March. In 1992, he was arrested twice in nightclub altercations.

Maxwell, Horry and Smith left Memorial Coliseum before the game ended and could not be reached for comment. The team spent the night in a Portland hotel, but Maxwell was not accepting calls.

His teammates said there is no excuse for a player charging into the crowd.

"You hear hecklers at all arenas," Mario Elie said. "That's how it is. You deal with it. That's part of the game. They pay their ticket, they get a little drunk, they say something rude, but you've got to go beyond that."

Oklahoma State Tops No. 2 Kansas

The Associated Press

Bryant Reeves didn't waste any time making his statement.

On Oklahoma State's first possession, the 7-foot senior wheeled and went right at visiting Kansas' 7-2 Greg Ostertag, who had outplayed Reeves in three games last season.

Ostertag blocked the shot, but Reeves recovered the ball, went back up, drew a foul and made both free throws. He was on his way to a 33-point, 20-rebound game that carried

No. 24 Oklahoma State to a 79-69 victory over the second-ranked Jayhawks on Monday night.

"I thought Bryant was sensational," said Kansas' coach, Roy Williams. "I can't remember a post player doing that much against us in my seven years."

The Cowboys took over first place in the Big Eight Conference with their 15th straight home victory.

Reeves' 20 rebounds were a career-high and came on a night when he became just the fifth Big Eight player to reach 2,000 points and 1,000 rebounds in a career. He also became the first Cowboy to have at least 30 points and 20 rebounds in a game.

Reeves had 14 points and a dozen rebounds in the first half, while Ostertag had two points, one rebound and played only nine minutes.

"Bryant was playing so well, I thought it bothered Greg," Williams said.

Oklahoma State won its sixth straight conference game, the first Cowboys team to do that since 1965.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Italian sports car, informally
5 Prez's helper
6 Beat with feet

14 View from some dorms
15 Science magazine
16 Burned up

17 Perennial basketball powerhouse
18 Lo-fat
19 Checkers master
20 Elec. coolers

21 THEATRICAL

22 Nap in Nogales

23 Start of 36-Down's motto

25 Type of stripe

27 Type of chatter

29 Long March leader

30 COMICAL

36 Revealing dress

37 N.B.A. coach Unseld

38 Coal-dousing sound

39 UNETHICAL

44 Skating champ Tommy

45 Enlightenment philosopher

46 Chablis, e.g.

47 Exposa

48 Occupy

49 RHYTHMICAL

50 Have a bout with

51 Alimentary canal section

52 State of Amiens

53 Current 5-Across

54 Distress signal

55 Trudge

56 "Your turn," via radio

57 Worked with nails

58 Tunnel, e.g.

59 Propriety

DOWN
1 Sea shades
2 Soap star Susan

3 Bogus

4 Nabokov heroine

5 Stromboli, a.g.

6 Radiate

7 Within Prefix

8 Boardwalk abuser

9 Mosque feature

10 Skater Heiden and others

11 Curiosite city

12 Best Birnbaum's school

13 Escalator inventor Jesse

21 Persevering

22 Cronies

23 Parsley part

27 More than lethargic

28 Platter

29 Domed projection

31 Saturn's wife

32 Stargy goodbye

33 White Rice

34 TV lawyer Marshall

35 Up in Smoke co-star, 1978

36 "The Wizard of Oz" film

37 company

40 Kind of milk

41 Estate near Atlanta

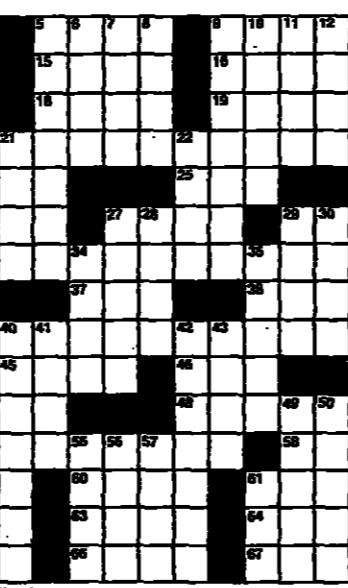
42 Middling

43 Quaff quantity

47 Skyline, maybe

48 Good 'n' plenty amount

49 Heavenward



Solutions to Puzzle of Feb. 7

50 Bridge King
51 Strain
52 Instant
53 1934 hit—"Do Is Dream of You"
54 Ardor
55 De Soto contemporary
56 Hawaii County capital
57 Tiki, e.g.
58 Good 'n' plenty amount

59 Heavenward

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PA

OBSERVER

Extra! 8 Columns for 1

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Due to ease-taking, the next eight issues of this column will not appear. Following are pieces of inspirational material — some of it's been moldering in our "ideas" file for years — or which they would have been buried.

Each of the eight items will make you instantly visualize the column it would have inspired. Each comes with an appropriate headline.

1. When the Hanging Was Good: Jasper Ridley's "Henry VIII: The Politics of Tyranny" says that by 1536 hanging had long been a punishment in England for all felonies — murder, rape, sodomy, arson, forgery, robbery and theft. Officials' letters surviving from those days often give the number of people hanged after a recent assize, or court session.

Ridley found that the figures varied from 6 to 14. "If an average of 10 persons were hanged at every session, this means that 40 a year would be hanged in every county, which means 1,600 a year in the 40 counties." This would amount to about 60,000 hanged during the 36 years Henry reigned, or more than 2 percent of England's 2.8 million inhabitants.

2. More Free Zones: Please: The Long Island Rail Road has declared Car 161 on Train 2710 "cellular free." Also Car 141 on Train 2708. Signs: "Please refrain from using your cellular phones inside these cars." Now how about gun-free zones, rudeness-free zones, laptop-computer-free zones . . . ?

3. University Prez Says Mom and Dad Made Him a Breather: Richard Berendzen, former president of American University, says he was driven to make obscene phone calls because he was sexually abused by both parents. He has written a book.

of course. How about a confessional-free zone?

4. Harold Pinter Yearns for Early Grave: In a 1966 interview Pinter told Lillian Ross: "My doctor advises me against drinking, but I'm ignoring his advice. I have no wish to be 88. I feel pretty exhausted now that I'm 64." How does he feel 29 years later, in 1995, now that he's 64? Or is he dead? Check!

5. Easy Millions Against Anita: The Washington Post reports that one of the Oklahoma men fighting an endowed chair for Anita Hill at the University of Oklahoma is E. Z. Million, president of the Oklahoma Conservative Committee.

6. Letting the Side Down: Has everybody heard the one about the space program that didn't cost enough? The government wanted to shut it down. It would have, too, if there hadn't been a lot of TV and newspaper attention paid to pictures it took of the underside of the moon.

7. Deviancy Defined Down at Yankee Stadium: At the New York Yankees' 1994 home opener, says Newsday, materials thrown between the stadium's upper deck and bleachers included pretzels, crushed cans, beer in cups and hot dogs. "not to mention vulgarity." A stadium official said, "It's not unusual for a crowd of 56,000."

8. The Grievance Professor — Father of Whining Dies: British playwright John Osborne died in December. He'd won an Academy Award for his screenplay of "Tom Jones." His obit writers, however, remembered him, not surprisingly, as Britain's famously "angry young man," whose long kvetch of a play, "Look Back in Anger," marked a new age of British soreheads. He was only a year older than Harold Pinter, who, it turns out, is still alive.

New York Times Service

That Outlaw Thing: Song Gangster Waylon Jennings

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Waylon Jennings is a 57-year-old living legend with rugged good looks, a swagger and an attitude. There's none of the fragility often associated with inactive drug addicts, and the gleam in his eye as he talks about the old days leads you to believe that he does not remember them as being all that bad. Aaaah . . . all those smashed hotel rooms! The attitude is, I'm higher than a kite" for 21 years and at the end his cocaine habit was costing him \$1,500 a day.

Here but for the lack of grace of God go Jesus and Jimi and the other members of what Kurt Cobain's mother called "that stupid club." Is it luck or what? Experts say that drug use that is integrated into a communal social life is easier to recover from than escaping alone in fear in closets. Drugs were central to these hippie cowboys' "On the Road Again" making-music-around-the-campfire-with-their-friends ethic. So their traditional values saved them. They enjoy picking guitars and driving old cars and tend not to torture themselves with ambition and being "creative." Drugs remained basically recreational. Life was recreational.

A spotlight on Waylon Jennings's drugged past is pertinent because his loaded-Robin Hood, when-you-live-outside-the-law-you-must-be-honest image has become his logo. In his September days, however, his life has taken on a bourgeois tinge. He has been "in transit for 10 years" living on his ranch 10 miles south of Nashville with his wife and 15-year-old son, who "has already informed us that we can't sell the house because he's going to live there when he gets married."

"Many years ago," writes producer Don Was in the notes for Jennings's new album "Waymore's Blues" (BMG), "Mr. Jennings carved a swath of wild freedom and abandonment across the nation that, in retrospect, makes Guns N' Roses look like a troop of altar boys." A statement of

"Every business has a system that works for 80 percent of the people in it," says Jennings, with just the tenor twang you might expect. "But there's always that other 20 percent who can't fit in. That's what happened to me, and it happened to Willie [Cash] and to Johnny [Cash was voted 'Comeback of 1994' by Billboard magazine.] We just couldn't do it the way it was set up."

Jennings: "There's always that 20 percent who can't fit in."



was a crap-shootin' son of a gun and a good ol' boy and I miss him. Now, tell me how the heck you got on my bus." That kind of relaxed it down.

Jennings has been talking to interviewers all day. He talked to the media in London yesterday and he will be talking in Stockholm tomorrow. "You must be plumb talked out," remarks the last journalist in line.

Glancing through his Presidential Suite window at the Eiffel Tower lighting up at dusk Jennings thinks "You can't talk me out. I can talk the wheels off a Volkswagen." You reckon on he's said that before, though it may have been feathers off a chick. Even with a highly developed sense of irony like his it's hard to escape the clichés you were born into.

"Mammies, Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up to Be Cowboys," a song Jennings and Nelson won a Grammy for, is an ode loaded with kitch to jobs for which you do not have to change your clothes (cowboys do "rather give you a song than diamonds or gold"). It can also be applied to other marginal bands like card dealers. Gypsies and such solid rock'n'roll package including Richie Valens and the Big Bopper (J.P. Richardson). The bus had been freezing up. The Big Bopper had the flu. He looked so sick that Jennings offered him his seat on the Beechcraft Bonanza Holly had chartered to get to the next gig in Moorhead, Minnesota. The plane crashed in a blizzard, killing Holly, Valens and Richardson. Jennings felt guilty about it for years.

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